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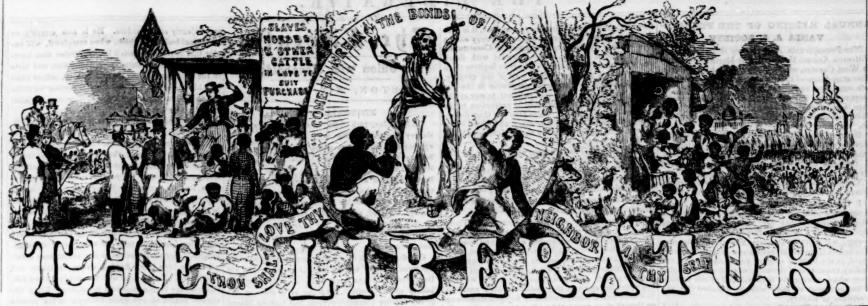
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10, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, LIPS. [This Committee is responsible ial economy of the paper-not for



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS "A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholdin ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their ssent to the Constitution, three special provisions to ecure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an enagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, elivered from Sinsi; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatel to the principles of popular representation, of a repreentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection-of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN OFINCY ADAM

MALLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

OL XXII. NO. 46.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12. 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1138.

LIFE OF WEBSTER, Albany, Syracuse, scoffing at modern men who per-plearned to hate slavery from the lips of that great shell loving hearts that worshipped him. Of Phi-snake in the grass, slippery, shining, with a baleful, that he made the negation of God the first principle ASERMON ad of the Melodeon, on Sunday, Oct. 31, 1852, by THEODORE PARKER.

BETS LAMBION and J. M. W. YERMINTON.

[OOXCLUDED.] was the motive of al! this? It was to 'save Such was the ery. Was the Union in fore were a few non-resistants at the North, We will have 'no union with slaveholders." a party of seceders at the South, who red shout disunion. Could these e Union into peril? Did Daniel Web-I shall never insult that giant intelthought. He knew South Carolina, he gia very well. He knew there was no solution of the Union. But here is a the knew it. In 1850, on the 22d of Dedeclared, 'There is no longer imminent desolution of the United States. We and not die.' But soon after, he went ng the Union again, and again, and againt Buffelo, Albany, Syracuse, and then at

was no real danger; but my opinion is

ion, and nothing more. Look at a fact. the most delicate test of public opinion, the blic lunds- the barometer which indias change in the political weather. If the cen France and England, the stocks go a Para and London. The foolish talk about market, to the great gain of the brokers. But me, when Mr. Webster was telling us the e was going to pieces, and required underby the Fugitive Slave Bill, and needed the is hard at the helm-while he was advising Texas-the monster of the deep that threatenor the ship of state-fifty thousand square terriory and ten millions of dollars, and to the degreet principles of the Constitution, of d, of justice, and of religion, "those thoughts r through eternity'; while he himself redespretation of the Constitution, his respect rights, for common law, his own morality, igion, and his own God-the funds of the States did not go down one mill. You ask dist, 'Is the Union in danger?" He an-D, yes! it is in the greatest peril. 'Then. ell me your stocks lower than before?" dollar in a hundred ! To ask a man to make rifice, at such a time, from such a motive,

w in the sky-not a capful of bad weather beape Sable and the Lake of the Woods! is the reason. He wanted to be President. as his bid for the Presidency-fifty thousand miles of territory and ten millions of dellars to millions of dollars offered to Virginia to carry

at that he believed there was danger to the Union

was not any danger of a storm, not a single

Anapons! What letters he wrote! His intels hever so active before, nor gave such proofs h Herealean power. The fountains of his great and brought a flood of Slavery over this whole covered the market, and the factory, and the but over the tops of the tallest steeples! of Freedom went on the face of the wate the market, shove the court-house, above over the college, higher than the tops of we had shut it in.

at flattery was there from Mr. Webster! What on the South; what respect for Southern nuland what scorn against the 'fanatics' of the egninat the higher law, and the God thereof! emplimented the Catholics at New York, Methodits at Boston ;-and all this for ambi-O, what a prostration of what a power! Then it a shrinking of great consciences, and hearts, minds! So Milton, fabling, sings that angels from their first estate, seeking to enter Pande-

They who but now seemed tigness to surpass Earth's giant sons, is less than smallest dwarfs, in narrow room man; numberless, and were at large longh without number still) amidst the hall that infernal coars.

After the 7th of March, Mr. Webster became the the worst of men, the forefront of kidnapping. of Plymouth Rock was the advocate of Ty; the hero of Bunker Hill put chains around tourt-house; the applaudor of Adams and form was a tool of the slaveholder and the keep-Slavery's dogs, the associate of the kidnapper, he mocker of men who loved the right. Two here he lived with that rabble rout for company, his have the beast of every wilest thing. O, how unlike the place from whence he fell! Think of him! mel Webster of Plymouth Rock, advocating mmise Measures! the Daniel Webster of iii Hall, who spoke with the inspiration of Sam-

illed their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor man, and now that he takes back his word, and comes to visit the fatheriess and the widows in their afflic- himself to be Slavery's slave, O. I hate it ten-fold tion, and to keep themselves unspotted from the greater than before, because it made a bondman out world! Think of him threatening with the gallows of that proud, magnanimous nature. such as clothed the naked, fed the hungry, visited the Did men love him? So did I. Not blindly, but as prisoner, and gave a cup of cold water to him that was ready to perish! Think of Daniel Webster beome the assassin of Liberty in the Capitol !

South, treatherous to him whom she beguiled to trea- for him against his idly judging friends. son against God, she answered, 'Not a vote!'

the wanderings of the ground !

of fugitives from America to Canada. It put chains thee! around our court-house; it led men to violate the He was a great man, a man of the largest mould, a atheism to be preached in the churches of New York, tures of Michael Angelo, lever so labored before, and he was always a Philadelphia, Washington, and, worst of all, Boston king man. What speeches he made at Bos- itself! and then, with its own recoil, it sent Daniel New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Syra- Webster to his grave, and gave him such a reputa- He who sculptured Day and Night into such beau. tion as a man would not wish for his utterest foe.

shoes drop, old and rotten, from soldiers' feet. But

the continent. Truth fell prostrate in the street, and great thoughts. Since then, the court-house has a twist in its walls, and equity cannot enter its door; the steeples point awry, and the ' higher law' is hurled down from the

My friends, it is hard for me to say these things. My mother's love is warm in my own bosom still, and I hate to say these things. But God is just, and -though they were little cultivated-very attachable in the presence of God, I stand here to tell the truth. a boy ten years old, when he stood at Plymouth Rock. Of unimpassioned and unrelated love, there are two and never shall I forget how his clarion words rang chief forms-Friendship and Philanthropy. Friendship

Do men mourn for him? See how they mourn! But what was the recompense? Ask Massachu- The streets are hung with black. The newspapers setts-ask the North. Let the Baltimore Convention are sad colored. The shops are put in mourning. tell. He was the greatest candidate before it. Gen- The Mayor and Aldermen wear crape. Wherever his eral Scott is a little man, when the feathers are gone. death is made known, the public business stops, and Fillmore, you know him. Both of these, for great- flags drop half-mast down. The courts adjourn. ness of intellect compared to Webster, were as a sin- The courts of Massachusetts-at Boston, at Dedham, gle maggot measured by an eagle. Look at his at Lowell, all adjourn; the courts of New Hampshire, speeches; look at his forchead; look at his face! of Maine, of New York; even at Bultimore and The two hundred and ninety-three delegates came to- Washington, the courts adjourn ; for the great lawyer gether and voted. They gave him thirty-three votes, is dead, and justice must wait another day. Only the and that only once! Where were the men of the United States Court, in Boston, trying a man for lower law, who made denial of God the first princi- helping Shadrach out of the furnace of the kidnapple in their politics-where were they who in Faneuil pers-the court that executes the Fugitive Slave Law Hall scoffed and jeered at the 'higher law?' or at -that does not adjourn; that keeps on; its worm dies Capron Springs, who 'laughed' when he scoffed at not, and the fire of that persecution is not quenched, the law higher than the Virginia hills? Where were when death puts out the lamp of life. Injustice is the kidnappers? The 'lower law' men and the kid- hungry for its prey, and must not be balked. It was nappers strained themselves to the utmost, and he had very proper ! Symbolical court of the Fugitive Slave hirty-three voices. Where was the South? Fifty Bill-it does not respect life, why should it death three times did the Convention ballot, and the South and, scorning liberty, why should it heed decorum? never gave him a vote-not a vote. No! not one! Did the judges deem that Webster's spirit, on its Northern friends-I honor their affection for the great way to God, would look at the Plymouth Rock, man, there was nothing else leit in them for me to honor then pause on the spots made more classic by his elo--went round to the South and begged for the poor quence, and look at Bunker Hill, and turry his hour and paltry pittance of a seeming vote, in order to in the august company of noble men at Fancuil Hall, break the bitterness of the fall? They went with and be glad to know that injustice was chanting his tears in their eyes, and in Mercy's name, asked that requiem in that court? They greatly misjudge that Factors, last summer, lowered American stocks coumb from the Southern board. But the cruel man. I know Daniel Webster better, and I appeal

Do men mourn for him, the great man eloquent? I Oh ! Cardinal Wolsey ! there was never such a put on sackcloth long ago. I mourned for him when fail. 'He felt, like Lucifer, never to hope again!'
But it seemed as if nothing could be spared him.

But it seemed as if nothing could be spared him. His cup of bitterness, already full, was made to run the speech of the 7th of March. I mourned when over-for they called him up at midnight out of his the Fugitive Slave Bill passed Congress, and the bed-the poor, disappointed old man !-to 'congratu- same cannons that have fired 'minute guns' for him, late' him on their nomination of Scott! And they fired also one hundred rounds of joy for the forging forced the great man, falling back on his self-respect, of a new fetter for the fugitive's foot. I mourned to say that he should rise with the lark, as jocund and for him when the kidnappers first came to Bostonas gay as he! Was not that enough? O, there is no hated then, now respectable men, the companions of pity in the hearts of men! Even that was not princes, onlarging their testimony in the court. I enough! Northern friends went to him, and asked mourned when my own parishioners fled from the him to advise men to vote for Scott. Gen. Scott is stripes' of New England to the stars' of Old Engsaid to be an anti-slavery man; but soon as the polit- land. I mourned when Ellen Craft fled to my house ical carpenters put the 'planks' together at Baltimore, for shelter and for succor; and, for the first time in he crawled upon the platform, and stands there on all my life, I armed this hand. I mourned when the all-fours to this day, looking for 'tellow-citizens, na- court-house was hung in chains, when Thomas Sims, tive and adopted, listening for that brogue, and de- from his dungeon, sent out his petition for prayers, claring that, after all, he is 'only a common man.' and the churches did not dare to pray. I mourned Did you ever read Gen. Scott's speeches? Then think when I married William and Ellen Craft, and gave of asking Daniel Webster to recommend him for Pres- them a Bible for their soul, and a sword to keep that ident-Scott in the chair and Webster out! That soul living, and in a living frame. I mourned when was gall after the wormwood! They say that Dan- the poor outcast in yonder dungeon sent for me to jou should ask the captain of the steamer it! Webster did write a letter advocating the election visit him, and when I took him by the hand that of Scott, and afterwards said, 'I still live.' If he did Daniel Webster was chaining in that house. I mournthe fire with his breath. No, my friends, I shattered by sickness, and be assured he would have our psalm on Long Wharf, in the morning's grey. insult the mejesty of that intellect with the taken it back, if he had ever set his foot again upon I mourned then; I shall not cease to mourn. The flags will be removed from the streets, the cannon Daniel Webster went down to Marshfield-to die! will sound their other notes of joy; but for me, I His great heart-it was always a great heart, no shall go mourning all my days; I shall refuse to be downfall could make it little-his great heart broke! comforted, and at last I shall lay down my gray hairs Daniel Webster died of his 7th of March speech! with weeping and with sorrow in the grave. O, sill of it. He must conciliate the South. That word endorsed on Mason's bill drove thousands Webster! Webster! would God that I had died for

out new Slave States; slavery in California majesty of law all over the North. I violated it, and great body and a great brain; he seemed made to last on Mexico; the Fugitive Slave Bill; and two so did you. It sent Thomas Sims in fetters to his jail a hundred years. Since Socrates, there has seldom and his scourging at Savannah; it caused practical been a head so massive huge, since the stormy fea-

. The hand that rounded Peter's dome. And groined the isles of Christian Rome.

tiful forms,-he looked them in his face before he No event in the American Revolution was half chisselled them in stone. Dupuytren and Cuvier are so terrible. We lost battles again and again, lost cam- said to be the only men in our day that have had a we lost outlies again and again, the foundation of his grees, so terrible. We lost outlies again and again, the foundation of the foundati without powder in Cambridge, in '76; without shoes not been such a grand figure in all Chaistendom. A and blankets in '78, and the bare feet of New England large man, decorous in dress, dignified in deportment, e, and the ware-house, and the college, and valor marked the ice with blood when they crossed he walked as if he felt himself a King. Men from the Delaware. But we were never without conscience, the country, who knew him not, stared at him as he never without morality. Powder might fail, and passed through our streets. The coal-heavers and porters of London looked on him as one of the great the love of God was in the American heart, and no forces of the globe; they recognised a native king. the love of God was in the American neart, and no lorges of the growth of the love of God was in the American neart, and no lorges of the growth of the love of God was in the American neart, and no lorges of the growth of the love of God was in the American neart, and no lorges of the growth of the love of God was in the American neart, and no lorges of the United States, he looked an em that is to save the world, and the Lord God the Blue Ridge! Nay, they appealed to God's high- peror in that council. Even the majestic Calhoun scemed common compared with him. Clay looked Cardinal Wolsey fell, and lost nothing but his vulgar, and Van Buren but a fox. What a mouth he place. Bacon fell; the 'wisest, brightest,' lived long had! It was a lion's mouth. Yet there was a sweet enough to prove himself the 'me nest of mankind.' grandeur in his smile, and a woman's softness when Strafford came down. But it was nothing to the fall he would. What a brow it was! what eyes! like of Webster. The Anglo-Saxon race never knew such charcoal fires in the bottom of a deep, dark well. His a terrible and precipitous ruin. His downfall shook face was rugged with volcanic fires, great passions

. The front of Jove himself; An eye like Mars, to threaten and command.'

Divide the faculties, not bodily, into intellectual, pulpit. One priest would send back his mother; moral, affectional and religious; and try him on that and another would drive a fugitive from his own scale. His late life shows that he had little religion door; a third was certain that Paul was a kidnapper; -somewhat of its lower forms-conventional devoutand a fourth had the assurance of his consciousness ness formality of prayer, the ordinances of religion'; that Christ Jesus would have sold and bought slaves. but he had not a great and all-conquering look to Practical atheism became common in the pulpits of God. It is easy to be 'devout.' The Pharisce was America; they forgot that there was a God. In the more so than the Publican. It is hard to be moral. hard winter of 1780, if Fayette had copied Arnold, Devoutness' took the Priest and the Levite to the and Washington gone over to the enemy, the fall Temple; Morality the Samaritan to the man fallen ould not have been worse. Benedict Arnold fell, among thieves. Men tell us he was religious, and in but fell through, so low that no man quotes him for proof declare that he read the Bible, thought Job a proceedent. Webster fell, and he lay there 'not less great epic poem, quoted Habbakuk from memory, and than archangel ruined;' and enticed the nation in his knew hymne by heart; and latterly agreed with a New Hampshire divine 'in all the doctrines of a Christian life.'

Of the affections, he was well provided by nature to a few. Those who knew him loved him tenderly, Did men honor Daniel Webster? So did I. I was and if he hated like a giant, he loved also like a king to Adams and the tongue of James Otis, praising in my boyish heart. I was but a little boy when he ship he surely had. All atong the surely had.

ong besotted; almost, though not wholly gone .- | quers by bewitching; he fascinates his game to death-Hence, though he was often generous, he was not just.

les and universal laws.

We must deny to Mr. Webster the great reason. He does not belong to the great men of that departrasps a universal law. His measures of expediency r to-day are seldom bottomed on universal princiles of right, which last for ever.

I cannot assign to him large imagination. He was ot creative of new forms of thought or of beauty; so he tried. "T is ill the lion ages the fox. he lucks the poetic charm which gladdens the loftiest loquence. But his understanding was exceedingly great. He acquired readily and retained well; ar anged with ease and skill, and fluently reproduced. ditors of political and commercial prints. But his s idie to claim great scholarship for him.

teason and Imagination continually appears. To the ational stock he added no new idea, created out of him from the nomination in 1840, Clay in 1844, odgment in the body; he nided them not. None of which caused payments to be made in national cur-

et of Congress, and he hoots at conscience, and would tent. party, he has done so to its ruin.

the wide knowledge or deep philosophy, nor the piastic industry, which creates a beautiful whole by art, as a sculptor chisels a marble boy. So his greatest were plain men that loved him—whom he also loved; nd most deliberate efforts of oratory will not bear a good neighbor, a good townsman; emparison with the great eloquence of nature that is . Lofty and sour to those that loved him not, born, nor the great eloquence of art that is made. But to those men that sought him, sweet a Compared therewith, his mighty works are as Herou- His influence on the development of America has es compared with Apollo. It is an old world, and not been great. He had large gifts, large opportuni-

lanthropy, I cannot claim much for him; I find it crest on his head, cunning in his crazy eye, and the of government. That New England elephant turned poison of the old serpent in his heart, and on his Of conscience, it seemed to me he had little; in his slimy jaw, and about the fang at the bottom of his ater life, exceeding little; his moral sense seemed smooth and forked and nimble tongue. He con-

Commonly, Webster was honest in his oratory; Free to give as to grasp, he was charitable by in- open, English, not Yankee. He had no masked batteries, no Quaker guns. He wheeled his forces into tinet, not disinterested on principle.

His strength lay not in the religious, nor in the afectional, nor in the moral part of man. His intellect Hannibal and the masterly arrangement of Cassor, as immense. His power of comprehension was vast. and, like Napoleon, broke the centre of his opponent's He methodized swittly. But if you look at the forms line by the superior weight of his own column and of intellectual action, you may distribute them into the sudden heaviness of his fire. Thus he laid siege hree great modes of force, the Understanding, the to the understanding, and carried it by dint of canimagination, and the Reason ;- the Understanding nonade. This was his strategy, in the court-house, ealing with details and methods; Imagination, with in the Senate, and in the public hall. There were no ceauty, is power to create; Reason, with first princity. It was the tactics of a great and honest-minded

In his oratory there was but one trick, the trick of ent-with Socrates, Aristotle, Plato, Leibnitz, New- self-depreciation. That came on him in his later n, Des Carte, and the other mighties. He seldom years, and it always failed. He was too big to make any one believe he thought himself little; so obviously proud, we knew he valued his services high when he rated them so low. That comprehensive eye could not overlook so great an object as himself. He was not organized to cheat, and did not prosper when

He was ambitious. Cardinal Wolsey's 'unbounded stomach' was also the stomach of Webster. Yet his ambition mostly failed. In forty years of public life, he rose no higher than Secretary of State; and held As a scholar, he passed for learned in the Senato, where scholars are few; for a universal man, with a constalled by subtler men. He had little political generalled by subtler men. He had little political editors of political and commercial printed foresight: for he had not the all-conquents of security was narrow in its range, and not very nice which meekly executes the law of God, all fearless of in its accuracy. His reach in history and literature its consequence; nor the mighty Reason, which, rewas very small for a man seventy years of age, always flecting, sees the principles of human nature, the conassociating with able men. To science, he seems to stant mode of operation of the forces of God in the stant mode of operation of the forces of God in the forms of men; nor the kindred Imagination, which in radius that measures the arc of his historic realm. A forms of men; nor the kindred Imagination, which in its political sphere creates great schemes of law; nor yet the wide Philanthropy, the deep sympathy with all that is human, which gives a man the public heart. all that is human, which gives a man the public heart, As a statesman, his lack of what I call the highest

He longed for the Presidency, but Harrison kept new thought; no great maxim, created out of human history and old thought. The great ideas of the time history and old thought. The great ideas of the time and original influence in the politics of the nation; for were not born in his bosom. He organized nothing. he had no elemental thunder of his own—the Tariff there were great ideas of practical value seeking was Mr. Calhoun's at first; the Force Bill was from lodgment in the body; he aided them not. None of the great measures of our time were his—not one of them. His best bill was the specie bill, of 1815, which caused naments to be made in patienal our which caused naments to be made in patienal our which caused naments to be made in patienal our which caused naments to be made in patienal our which caused naments to be made in patienal our which caused naments to be made in patienal our which caused naments to be made in patienal our which caused naments to be made in patienal our which caused naments to be made in patienal our which caused naments to be made in patienal our which caused naments to be made in patienal our which caused naments to be made in patienal our which caused naments are the caused naments and the species of the caused naments are the caused naments and the caused naments are the caused name of men has had much trust in him-admiration, but He did not administer eminently well. The affairs not trust. In Massachusetts, off the pavements, for It did not administer eminently well. The affairs of Cuba last year and this, the affairs of the Fisheries and the Lobos Islands, are little to his credit. The prointments made under his administration better. and the Lobos Islands, are little to his credit. The appointments made under his administration better not be looked at too closely. The treaty signed at Washington, in 1842, he managed well, with all its intricacies. His course in politics was crooked. Now for Free Trade, then for Protection; now for Specie, never had the influence on America of the least of the lea for Free Trade, then for Protection; now for Specie, then for Bills; first for a Bank, then it is 'an obsolete idea;' now for Freedom and against Slavery, then for Slavery and against Freedom; now Justice is the object of Government, now Money. Now, what object of Government, now Money. Now, what object of Government, now makes man good citizens; next, nakes men Christians, makes men good citizens; next, hope. But Mr. Clay bore him a grudge, and on his religion is good every where but in politics, there it makes men mad. Now, religion is the only ground of government; next, there is no law higher than the

ot re-enact the law of God. He tacked and wore Yet Daniel Webster had many popular qualities. ship many a time in his life, always in bad weather, He loved out-door and manly sports, - boating, and never came round but he fell off from the popu- fishing, fowling. He was fond of nature, loving ar wind. Perseverance makes the saint; he always New Hampshire's mountain scenery. He had started orsook his idea just as his idea was about to make small and poor, had risen great and high, and honorhis fortune. In his voyaging for the Presidency, he ably had fought his way slone. He was a farmer, was always too late for the tide; embarked on the and took a countryman's delight in country thingsebb, and was left as the stream run dry. The Fugi- in loads of hay, in trees, in turnips and the noble Inive Slave Law has done the South no good, save to dian corn, in monstrous swine. He had a patriarch's reveal the secrets of her prison-house, the cabin of love of sheep-choice breeds thereof he had. He incle Tom, and make the North hate slavery with a took delight in cows-short horned Durhams, Hereen-fold hate. So far as he 'Websterized' the Whig fordshires, Ayreshires, Alderneys. He tilled paternal acres with his own oxen. He loved to give the kind He was a great advocare; a great orator; it is said fodder. It was pleasant to hear his talk of oxen. ne greatest in the land, and I do not doubt that this And but three days before he left the earth, too ill to is true. Surely, he was immensely great. Yet he has left no perfect specimen of a great oration. He had not the instinctive genius which creates a beautiful whole by Nature, as a mother bears a son; nor and look his last on those broad, generous faces, that

excellence in oratory is difficult; yet he has sentences and paragraphs that I think unsurpassed and un-equalled, and I do not see how they can ever fade. No great ideas, no great organizations will bind him He was not a Nile of eloquence; he was a Niagara. to the coming age. Ere long, men will ask for the His style was simple, the business style of a strong historic proof to verify the reputation of his power. ann. Now and then it swelled into beauty. In later For the present, his career is a failure; he was years, he seldom touched the conscience, the affect balked of its sim. How will it be for the future; ions, or the soul, except, alas, to smite our sense of The historian must write that he aimed to increase the executive power, the central government, and to ways addressed the understanding, not the reason—weaken the local power of the States; that he prefer-Calhoun did that the more; not the imagination—in red the federal authority to State rights, the judiciary is speech there was little wit, little beauty, little po- to the legislature, the government to the people, the erry. He laid siege to the understanding. Here lay claims of money to the rights of man. Calhoun will his strength—he could make a statement better than stand as the representative of State rights and free my man in America; had immense power of argu- trade; Clay of the American system of protection mentation, making a causeway from his will to the Benton of payment in sound coin; some other, of the hearer's mind. He gathered a great mass of material, bound it together, swung it about his head, fixed his eye on the mark, then let the ruin fly. If you one of mankind, there will appear, Adams, Giddings, cant a word suddenly shot from Dover to Calais, you Chase, and Mann and Hale, Rantoul and Sumner send it by lightning; if a ball of a ton weight, you get a steam cannon to pitch it across. Webster was the steam gun of eloquence. He hit the mark less by will recount the words of Webster at Plymouth gunnery than strength. His shot seemed big as his Rock, at Bunker Hill, at Fancuil Hall, at Niblo's Garden; they will also recollect that he declared that This orator brings down his quarry with a single 'protection of property' was the great domestic obsubtle shot, of sixty to the pound. He carries death ject of government; that he called on Massachusetts without weight in his gun, as sure as fate. Here is to conquer her 'prejudices' in favor of unalienable another, the tin-pedlar of American speech. He is a right, and with alserity give up a man to be a slave;

round, and tore Freedom's standard down, and trod her armies under foot. They will see that he did not settle the greatest questions by justice and the law of God. His parallel lines of power are indeed long lines,-a nation reads his word; they are not far apart, you cannot get many centuries between-for there are no great ideas of Right, no mighty acts of Love to keep them wide.

Was his private life good? There are many depraved things done without depravity of heart. I am here to chronicle, and not invent. I cannot praise a man for virtues that he did not have. This day, such praise sounds empty and impertinent as the chattering of a caged canary amid the sadness of a funeral prayer. Spite of womanly tenderness, it is not for me to renounce my manhood and my God. Let

'Naught extenuate and nothing add, Nor set down aught in malice.'

It is true that he was over-fond of animal delights, of the joys of the body's baser part; fond of solid luxury, not fond of show. He had a plain house, but a sumptuous board. He loved power, loved luxury, loved wine, not show. He was intensely proud, not vain. Careless of money, he was often in trouble on its account. He contracted debts, and did not settle; borrowed, and rendered not again. Private money sometimes clove to his hands, vet in his generous nature there was no taint of avarice. I wish the charges brought against his public administration may be disproved, whereof the stain rests on him to this day. A Senator of the United States, he was pensioned by the manufacturers of Boston. Their 'gifts' in his hand, how could he dare be just ! His later speeches smell of bribes. Could not Francis Bacon warn him, nor either Adams guide! Three or four hundred years ago, Thomas More would not accept five thousand pounds, which the English clergy public offered him, for public service done as chancellor. But Webster in private took -how much I cannot tell. Considering all things, their wealth and his unthriftiness, it was as dishonorable in them to bribe, as in him to take

To gain his point, alas, he sometimes treated facts, law, constitution, morality and religion, as an advo-cate treats matters at the bar. Was he certain South Carolina had no constitutional right to nullify? I make no doubt he felt so; but in his language he is just as strong when he declares the Fugitive Slave Bill is perfec'ly constitutional; that slavery cannot be in California and New Mexico; just as confilent in his dreadful mock at conscience, and the dear God's unchanging law. No living man has done so much to debauch the conscience of the nation; to debauch the press, the pulpit, the forum and the bar ! There is no higher law, quoth he; and how much the pulpit, the press, the forum and the bar denies its God. Read the journals of the last week for proof

In an age which prizes money as the greatest good, and counts the understanding as the highest human faculty, the man who is to lead and bless the world must indeed be great in intellect, but also great in conscience, greater in affection, and greatest of all things in his soul. In his later years, Webster was intellect, and little more. If he did not regard the eternal Right, how could be guide a nation to the useful for to-day? If he scorned the law of God, how could he bless the world of men? "Twas by this fault he fell.'

He knew the cause of his defeat, and in the last recks of his life confessed that he was deceived; that efore his fatal speech, he had assurance from the North and South, that if he supported slavery, 't would lead him into place and power; but now he saw the mistake, and that a few of the 'fanaties' had more influence in America than all the South! He sinned against his own conscience, and so he fell !

He made him wings of slavery to fly to lofty eminences. Those wings unfeathered in his flight. For one and thirty months he fell, until at last he reached the tomb. There, on the sullen shore, a mighty wreck, the great Webster lies!

Is this the man in Freedom's cause approved, The man so great, so honored, so beloved? Where is the heartfelt worth and weight of soul, Which labor could not stoop, nor fear control? Where the known dignity, the stamp of awe. Which, half abashed, the proud and renal saw? Where the calm triumphs of an honest cause?— Where the delightful taste of just applause?

O. lost alike to action and repose, Unwert, unpitied in the worst of woes; With all that conscious, undissembled pride, Sold to the insults of a foe defiel; With all that habit of familiar fame, Doomed to exhaust the dregs of life in shame!

O, what a warning was his fall !

'To dash corruption in her proud career, And teach her slaves that vice was born to fear.'

Had he been faithful to his own words, so oft reeated, how he would have stood! How different ould have been the aspect of the North and the South, and the press, the pulpit, the forum and the

Had he died after the treaty of 1842, how different

ould have been his fame! Then, had he lived and labored for Freedom as for Slavery-nay, with half the diligence and half the power .- to-morrow, all the North would rise to make him their President, and put on that Olympian brow the wreath of honor from a people's heart. Then he would have left a name like Adams, Jefferson and Washington, and the tears of every good man would have dropped upon his tomb! Had he served his God with half the zeal that he served the South, He would not thus have left him in his old age, ' naked to his

But he did not fall all at once. No man ever docs. Little by little he came to the ground. Long leaning, he leaned over and fell down. But shall he bear the blame alone? O, no! Part of it belongs to this city, which corrupted him, tempted him with a price, bought him with its gold! Daniel Webster had not thrift. 'Poor Richard' was no saint of his. He loved

uxury, and was careless of wealth. Boston caught him by the purse; by that she tied him to his mortal doom. With her much fair speech she caused him to yield; with the flattery of her lips she deceived him. Boston was the Delilah that allured him; but oft he broke the wythes of gold, until at last, with a pension, she shore off the seven locks of his head, his strength went from him, and the Philistines took him and put out his eyes, brought him down to Washington, and bound him with fetters of brass. And he did grind in their prison-house; and they said, 'Our God, which is slavery, hath delivered into our hands our enemy-the destroyer of our institutions, who slew many of us."

Part of the blame belongs to the New England church, which calls men saints who only pray, all careless of the dead men's bones which glut the whited sepulchre. The churches of New England were waiting to proclaim slavery and renounce the law of God. His is not all the blame. No, it is not the greatest part. He suffers for the iniquity of us all.

His calling as a lawyer was somewhat dangerous, leading him, too oft, to look at the expedient end, not to inquire if his means be also just; to look too much at measures, not enough at principles. His intercourse with politicians was full of moral peril. How

few touch politics and are thenceforward clean!

Boston now mourns for him! She is too late in he weeping. She should have wept her warning when her capitalists filled his right hand with bribes. She ought to have put on sackcloth when the speech of March 7th first came here. She should have hung her flags at half-mast when the Fugitive Slave Bil became a law; then she only fired cannons, and thanked her representative. Webster fell prostrate, but was Boston more innocent than he? Remember the nine hundred and eighty-three men that thanked him for the speech, which touched their 'conscience,' and pointed out the path of 'duty'! 'Twas she that

What a sad life was his! At Portsmouth, his house burned down, all uninsured. His wife died-a loving woman, beautiful, and tenderly beloved ! Of several children, all save one have gone before him to the tomb. Sad man, he lived to build his children's monument! Do you remember the melancholy spectacl in the street, when Major Webster, a victim of the Mexican war, was by his father laid down in yonder tomb-a daughter, too, but recently laid low! How poor seemed then the ghastly pageant in the street, empty and hollow as the muffled drum. For years to me he has seemed like one of the tragic heroes of the Grecian tale, pursued by fate; and latterly, the saddest sight in all this Western world -widowed of so much he loved, and grasping at what was not only vanity, but the saddest vexation of the heart. I hav long mourned for him, as for no living or departed man. He blasted us with scornful lightning; him, if I could. I would not blast, but only bless continually and evermore.

You remember the last time he spoke in Boston the procession, last summer, you remember it well. What a sad and care-worn countenance was that of the old man, welcomed with their mockery of anplause! You remember when their orator, wise headed and friendly-hearted, came to thank him fo his services, he said not a word of saving the Union : of the compromise measures, not a word; but for his own great services, he thanked him.

And when Webster replied, he said, 'Here in Bos ton I am not disowned-at least, here I am not disowned.' No, Daniel Webster, you are not disowned in Boston. So long as I have a tongue to teach, a heart to feel, you shall never be disowned. It was by our sin, by Boston's sin, that the great man fell! pity his victims; you pity them, too. But I pity him more, O, far more! Pity the oppressed, will you? Will you not also pity the oppressor in his sin?

Look there! See that face, so manly strong, s maiden meek! Hear that voice! 'Neither do I condemn thee! Go, and sin no more.' Listen to the last words of the Crucified - Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

The last time he was in Fancuil Hall,-(it was Fancuil Hall open; once it had been shut)-it was last June-the sick old man-you remember the feeble look and the sad face. I felt then that it was his last time, and forebore to look upon that saddened countenance. The last time he was in the Senate, it was to hear his successor speak. He staid an hour and heard CHARLES SUMNER demonstrate that the Fugitive Slave Bill was not good religion, nor good Conetitution, nor good law.

He came home to Boston, and went down to Marshfield to die. An old man, broken with the storms of State, went home-to die! To him, to die was gain; life was the only loss. His friends were about him; his dear ones - his wife, his son, (the last of six chilall farewell, and all his friends, man by man. Two colored servants of his were there-men that he had bought out of slavery, and had blessed with freedom and life. They watched over the bedside of the dying man. The kindly doctor sought to sweeten the bitterness of death with medicated skill, and when that failed, he gave the great man a little manna that fell down from heaven three thousand years ago, and the shepherd David gathered it up and kept it in a psalm :- 'The Lord is my Shepherd : Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death. I will fear no evil; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.'

And the great man faltered out his last words-'That is what I want-thy rod, thy rod; thy staff, thy staff.' That great heart had never ren God. O, no! it had scoffed at His ' higher law,' but in the heart of hearts, there was religion still!

Just four years after his great speech, on the 24th of October, all that was mortal of Daniel Webster went down to the dust, and the soul to the motherly bosom of God! Men mourn for him : he heeds it not. He needs no pity. The great man has gone where the servant is free from his master, where the weary are at rest, where the wicked cease from troubling.

No farther seek his merits to disclose, Or draw his frailties from their dread abode; There they alike in trembling hope repose, The bosom of his Father and his God!'

Massachusetts has lost her great adopted son. Has lost? O, no ! 'I still live' is truer than the sick man knew:-

· He lives and spreads aloft by those pure eyes And perfect virtues of all-judging Go

His memory will long live with us, still dear to many a loving heart. What honor shall we pay? Let the State go out mindful of his noblest services vet tearful for his fate, sad that he would fain have filled him with the hu-ke the swine do eat, and no man gave to him. Sad and tearful, let her remember the force of circumstances, and dark temptation's secret power. Let her remember that while we know what he yielded to, and what his sin, God knows what also is resisted, and he alone knows who the sinner is. The dear old mother of us all! O, let warn her children to fling away ambition, and let must indeed be worshipped, and a higher law of God which must be kept, though Gold and Union fail-Then let her say to them, 'Ye have dwelt long enough in this mountain; turn ye and take your journey into the land of FREEDOM, which the Lord your God giveth you!

Then let her lift her eyes to Heaven, and pray :

* Sweet Mercy! To the gates of heaven This statesman lead, his sins forgiven,
The rueful conflict, the heart riven
With vain endeavor,
And memory of earth's bitter leaven,
Effaced for ever!

But why to him confine the prayer, While kindred thoughts and yearnings bear, On the frail heart, the purest share With all that live? The best of what we do and ere, Great God, forgive!

Society.

By the Treasurer's Report it appeared that the receipts and expenditures of the Society, for the past years, had amounted to nearly \$7000, respectively.

A thousand dollars were raised in donations and

ledges on the spot.

The business committee, through its chairman, Oliver Johnson, presented the following resolutions

1. Resolved, That, under a deep sense of our ependence upon the God of Justice and Truth, in whose strength alone are we qualified to engage successfully in a moral conflict with oppression and wrong, we joyfully embrace the opportunity now afforded us to re-affirm before our country and the world, in the light of another year's experience, our abiding conviction of the soundness of the principles upon which our society is besed, and of the wisdom

verthrow of slavery.

2. Resolved, That, however visionary our plans as though they were only a pleasure.

We gratefully acknowledge the large services and purposes may appear to those whose sense of rendered to the interest and usefulness of our meetand purposes may appear to those whose sense of justice is blinded by interest or warped by passion, and however our motives may be impeached or our eputation assailed, we must continue to proclaim the ears of our countrymen, the duty and safety of Immediate Emancipation, and the right of the slaves to freedom and a home upon the American

3. Resolved, That we reject as absurd and impions, the doctrine so often promulgated from the Pulpit and the Press of this country, that there is a conflict between the claims of abstract justice and the rights of the slaves on the one hand, and the interests and welfare of the people on the other; and assert, on the contrary, the Divine law of Human Brotherhood—that what justice demands for the oppressed, it demands, not for their sakes alone, but for the conservation of free institutions, and of all that pertains to the rights and the happiness of the spoke. With an income and income and in the spoke. that pertains to the rights and the happiness of the

whole people.

4. Resolved, That he is neither a true patriot nor a true Christian, but an emeny to God and the human race, who teaches his countrymen to enslave their fellow-men in order to ensure the stability of a free government, and to restore the fugitive slave to his order to fulfill the compromises of the the commands of God, or any truth in the monitions of history, the direct tendency of such teachings is to deaden the sympathies, harden the hearts, and blunt the moral sense of the people, and lead the na-

tion to swift destruction.

5. Resolved, That we have signal cause for rejoicing in the fact, that the dark and threatening cloud which hung over our pathway at the time of our last Anniversary is now happily dispelled; that Treason, to put down the anti-slavery movement, and blot out the hopes of the enslaved by the terrors of the dungeon and the gibbet, have proved abortive; and that the American People are becoming slowly but surely imbued with a sentiment of abhorrence of slavery, and are gradually opening their eyes to the truth, that its existence is as incompatithe law of God and the inalienable rights of its vic-

6. Resolved, That we pronounce the Fugitive prise. tempts of the two great political parties of the coun-try to make it a 'finality,' to silence all discussion

agitation, we may well indulge the hope that, by the might of a Public Opinion more potent than any legislative decree, it has become practically a DEAD LETTER upon the statute book.

7. Resolved, That in the failure of Daniel Webster, Millard Fillmore, James Buchanan, Geoge M. Dallas, Lewis Cass, and Stephen A. Douglass, to secure a nomination for the Presidency as the reward of degrading and competitive subserviency to the slave power, we witness a signal exhibition of retributive justice; and that, notwithstanding the Conventions of the Whig and Democratic parties made slavery the 'head of the corner' in the construction of their respective platforms, we have occasion to rejoice in the fact, that large numbers of the people who belong to those parties at the North are giving numistakable indications that they do not mean to be bound by the pledges of their leaders. are giving unmistakable indications that they do not and tyrannical, and that she should, at this lat mean to be bound by the pledges of their leaders, and that whoever may be elected to the Presidency, they do not intend to relinquish the freedom of speech and the press, nor bow their heads under the yoke of the slaveholders,

to the meaning of particular clauses of the Constitu-tion, and whether it be admitted or denied that it contains certain guarantees for the benefit of slavery, the effort to establish a Union between States sulted a day or two since by a young man who claim that are slaveholding and States that are free must to be among your gentlemen, by the epithet of 'c that are slaveholding and States that are free must in the nature of things be abortive, since the legisladement n tion demanded by the former is diametrically opposition demanded by the former is diametrically opposition demanded by the latter; and therefore we do to that required by the latter; and therefore we our race. ed to that required by the latter; and therefore we reiterate the doctrine of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 'No Union with Slaveholders.'

9. Resolved, That the scheme of African Coloni-

ration, as prosecuted by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries, being founded upon an unreasonable and unholy prejudice, and virtually denying, as it does, the equal brotherhood of those who wear a dark complexion, continues to excite our deepest abhorrence; and that, in view of the extraordinary efforts of its supporters to impart to it new life and vigor, and especially in view of the sanction recently given it by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the conditional contribution of funds to its treasury, we deem it our duty to lift up anew, and with undiminished earnestness, our testimony against it, and to claim for our colored fellow-citi-zens, both bond and free, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness upon this their native

10. Resolved, That, in view of the increasing willingness of the people of our State to read anti-slavery books and papers, and to listen to anti-slavery speeches, it will be our duty during the coming to make a vigorous effort to extend the ciranti-slavery journals, and sustain as many qualified lecturers as our ability will allow, that by these e gospel of anti-slavery may be widely diffused, and our State and Nation be redeemed as speedily as possible from their bondage to the Slave

11. Resolved, That in the seizure and abduction, as slaves, of Rachel and Elizabeth Parker, free, native inhabitants of Penosylvania, and in the murder of Joseph C. Miller, a penceable citizen of our State, for his efforts to rescue them from the hands of the kidnappers, and in other similar cases, we see the natural fruits of slavery, and that, in the indifference of the great mass of our citizens to such outrages, we see an example of the debasing influence of a Union which leaves one class of persons a prey to the cupidity of another, and permits immortal dren of God to be bought and sold like brute breasts

in the shambles.
12. Resolved, That in the pardon, by Gov. Bigler, of that Barabbas in crime, George F. Alberti, the convicted kidnapper, in humble obedience to the insolent demands of a slaveholding State, Pennsylvania was disgraced, and the 'lip of her honor laid low in the dust,' and that so monstrous a perversion of executive trust is a dark stain on the memory of

Gov. Bigler.

13. Resolved, That we recommend to all abolitionists to strive to maintain their consistency by ab-stinence from the purchase and use of the pro-

stinence from the purchase and use of the products of the slave's extorted and unrequited labor.

14. Resolved, That the purpose of the anti-slavery movement is not merely to repel the aggressions of the Slave Power upon the rights of Northern men, nor to seek the modification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill, nor to abelish slavery in the District of Columbia, nor to prevent the further extension of the slave system; but it is, primarily, unalterably and absolutely, to liberate every slave on the American soil.

15. Resolved, That while it is highly gratifying to see such men as Hale, Sumner, Mann, Giddings, and Chase, earnestly endeavoring to resist the encroachments of the Slave Power, in their official position in Congress, and while we would accord to

The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society held its Fifteenth Annual Meeting at the Horticulteral Hall in West Chester, on the 25th, 26th and 27th ultimo. The attendance of the well-tried working abolitionists was large, and throughout the entire series of meetings, the interest manifested in the proceedings was of the most absorbing character. The chair was occupied by James Mott, President of the trimber of their victims, whom they are thus directly stimulated to breed and multiply, and which keeps ists was large, and the interest manifested in the processings, the interest manifested in the processings, the interest manifested in the processings was of the most absorbing character. The number of their victims, whom they are thus ource, and their was occupied by James Mott, President of the securely in their chains the entire slave population in the land.

16. Resolved, That a union with pirates for the otection of commerce—with idolators for the protection of commerce—with idolators for the preservation of the Christian faith—is just as rational and praiseworthy as a union with slaveholders for the establishment of a free, republican government. The Pennsylvania Freeman, in giving a cheer ing account of this anniversary, says-

Our Anniversary was a living meeting. There was in it, like a throbbing heart, sending its warm life current into every member, a great and common purpose; there were mighty principles; there was a vital faith, an ardent hope, and an earnest devotion. The numbers gathered were large, fully equal to the abiding conviction of the soundness of the principles average of our yearly assemblies; and if we read upon which our society is based, and of the wisdom not amiss the spirit of that multitude, they came as to a duty and a labor, while they enjoyed its seasons control of clarge.

> ing by our friends from Massachusetts, Mr. Garrison and Lucy Stone. Mr. G., though suffering under a severe cold and influenza, which entirely disabled him from speaking during the first day, spoke several times during the succeeding days with his usual clearness and impressiveness, and with great effect sonal presence, his counsels, his calm and restful courage, his clear-eyed and hopeful faith, and the perpetual sunshine of his genial spirit, he cheered

spoke. With an uncompromising fidelity to princi-ple, and in its practical application, she threw a charm by her winning eloquence and artless truth-fulness and simplicity, over her severest reproofs and hearts. No speaker was more welcome, or wa

Miss Holley, though taking no part in the public iscussions, contributed socially to the interest of

From the Salem Freeman.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

The fifth lecture before the Salem Female Anti Slavery Society was delivered last Sunday evening Lyceum Hall was crowded, a fitting evidence of the increasing interest our last Anniversary is now napply deposite the country, the efforts of the Chief Magistrate of the country, and others in authority, to revive, for the defence of the merits of the speaker. Mr. R. begaa by speak the merits of the speaker. ing of the general principles involved in the subject invited to speak as the organ of the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society. The main topic of his discourse was, 'Slavery, in a financial point of view.' horrence of slavery, and are gradually opening their eyes to the truth, that its existence is as incompatible with their own interests and welfare as it is with hele welf of Columbia. had been a financial curse to this country, a tax fro the beginning on northern labor, talents The government patronage had been mainly given to the South. The offices had been mainly Slave Law a masterpiece of Legislative iniquity, in-flamous alike, in its origin and objects; that the atand had been, under southern control, and the way taxation, which was enormous, was mainly for the try to make it a 'finality,' to silence all discussion of its provisions and all opposition to its inhuman workings, are an insult alike to the intelligence of the American People and the spirit of the age; and that, in view of the utter impotency of all such efforts and of the constant increase of anti-slavery will indulge the hope that, by the

and tried friends of the slave, he said that no one oke of the slaveholders.

8. Resolved, That, independent of all questions as the reaning of particular clauses of the Counting. to be among your gentlemen, by the epithet of a damned nigger,' as applied to me.' Such, said Mr

Mr. R., in this lecture, acquitted himself nobly a a man, and most nobly and eloquently as the defender of his persecuted and long suffering race. As a speaker, he is cool, collected, forcible, able, lacking either words nor matter. The treatment of h race arouses him at times into natural and severe re taliation, though but seldom. Let him who is able and eloquent than he is, sneer at him. It is ungentlemanly, unmanly and cowardly in any one to apply to him or his race that odious epithet, merely cause the whites in America have the power t oppress their darker brethren. For ourselves tened on Sunday evening to the remarks R., so eloquent, feeling and just, we blushed only for the whites, and gave to him, as a MAN and a BROTHER, the hearty tribute of our respect, gratitud and admiration as a noble advocate of the great cause of impartial Liberty, which is the ca

WEBSTER'S FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

The Funeral Obsequies of Mr. Webster tool place at his late residence in Marshfield, on Friday Oct. 29th. It was estimated that twelve thousand persons were present. Among them were Gen-Frank Pierce, Gov. Marcy, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, dif-as Gov. Boutwell, Robert C. Winthrop, and many other men of distinction.

The corpse, enclosed in a metallic burial case was laid in state under the branches of an immens poplar in front of the mansion, and here the assem entire top of the burial case having been remove entire top of the burial case naving been removed. The body was dressed in blue dress coat, drab waitcoat, white cravat, white trowsers, and gaiter boots. Upon it rested a wreath of myrtle and white roses, also a choice boquet. The features were but title changed. The collin plate bore only the words 'Daniel Webster.'

The expressions were exceedingly simple. They

The ceremonies were exceedingly simple. They were performed by Rev. Ebenezer Alden, of the Orthodox Church, and at the house consisted in reading the Scriptures, an address, and a concluding prayer. The coffin was then placed upon a funera car, over which had been thrown the American flag and drawn to the family tomb by two black horses followed by the members of the family, and about four thousand of the persons present. The pal bearers were six farmers of Marshfield, Mr. Webster's neighbors and friends. At the tomb, the bod was again uncovered, and here the multitude looke for the last time upon the form of the great states man. A brief prayer was offered by Mr. Alden ; the burial case was then enclosed in an oaken case, an deposited in its resting place.

A DYING KICK. John Brodhead, of Philadelphi reports a conversation between Peter Harvey, Esq of Boston, and the late Mr. Webster, as follows:—

'Mr. Webster asked me, a short time previous t his death, whether Rufus Choate intended going fo Scott. I answered I did not know, but thought not 'Well,' said Mr. Webster, 'tell him he has youth

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, NOV. 12, 1852.

EDITORIAL TOUR.

On Saturday, 16th ultim, we left home on an antislavery excursion, with prticular reference to the approaching anniversary o the Pennsylvania A. S. Society, to be held at Wei Chester. After an absence of three weeks, we se once more at our post, having realized an amount of enjoyment not easily computed, the result of a presonal communion of soul with some of the noblest an most advanced spirits of the age. Indeed, so many licidents have been crowded into that brief space, that it seems as if a very much longer period of tim must have elapsed for their occurrer

Our first visit, on this journey, was to Northampton beauty of its location, bordering as it does on the gently flowing Connecticut river, and looking Mount Holyoke, and the lofty range in connection therewith, directly in the face. As for the town itself, it presents no peculiar attractions, and is sufficiently dull to satisfy the most inveterate hunkerism. With increasing railroad facilities, however, it will doubtless re-

Bensonville, which now presents a very pretty village to her entire recovery! Bensonville, which now presents a very pretty visuage aspect. We improved the time in rambling about, and improved the time in rambling about, The touch of sympathy, and kindly dealing upon the grand and beautiful every where where where the sympathy are the sympathy and distress, for ever sharing presented to the eye, and selecting any number of house lots, whereon men of wealth, retired or retiring Th' unhoarded mite, nor for to-morrow earing-Think not this tribute to thy virtues paid from business, might erect dwellings and make a From tardy love proceeds, though long delayed. home for their families, the elegance and comfort of On Sunday afternoon and evening, the spacio ments made; indicative of a steady, if not rapid pression was made. [Next week we shall give

Here were drawn together into a 'Community,' a few years ago, a small number of earnest and estimable progressionists, aiming at a higher and better life, animated by the spirit of a world-wide reform, and emulous of setting an example of individual freedom, social equality, religious catholicity, and self-government, where industry should receive a healthy stimulus, and be justly remunerated, beyond any thing to be found in the community at large. Of course, the experiment had to be made under the most depressing circumstances-without pecuniary resources, ridiculed as utopian, regarded with suspicion as a 'fanatical and 'infidel' combination, governed by no settled theory, being neither Fourieristic nor socialistic, but shaped from time to time as experience showed de fects, and rendered extremely unpopular-by the wellknown radical views of those engaged in making it Though the 'Community' has ceased to exist in form, it was not wholly a failure, even in regard to its locality; for this thriving little village, with its multiplied cottages, manufacturing operations, and excellent population, is its legitimate product, and its triumphal crown. The spirit which animated it is neither dead nor sleeping, nor wholly exiled, but still hopeful of a better future, interested in all sincere efforts to advance the welfare of mankind, and co-ope rating to usher in 'the good time coming.' Thrilling associations cluster about its memory. Our own ac quaintance with its founders and members was intimate; and we know them to have been among those of whom the world is not worthy.' Some of them have been translated to another sphere; others scattered in various sections of the country; while some still remain on the ground, giving tone and character to the whole region.

We were gratified to find that the majestic pine tree was carefully preserved, under whose umbrage-ous branches so many free gatherings had been held during the 'Community' experiment, for the advancement of the various reforms of the age. Standing once more by its noble trunk, and surveying the ground on which so many had assembled, from time to time, to hear and register faithful testimonies against a hireling priesthood, an apostate church, slavery, war, intemperance, land monopoly, and whatever tends to the degradation of the many for the beneof all that had passed away : familiar faces and voices scattered flock were again brought together-an electric flame of sympathy and love touched every heart, and the choral song went sweetly up to heaven, · Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will to men.' We must plead for the preservation of that pine until its branches are withered, and its roots no longer derive sustenance from the earth. Whoev er may become its possessor, 'woodman, spare that tree!' Lofty in height, and beautiful in proportion, it deserves to be cherished for its own sake; and it possesses historical and legendary interest for another

Here is the Water Cure establishment, founded by the late ismented DAVID RUGGLES, under difficulties that none but a spirit inherently lofty and sublimcould have surmounted. There is not a more interesting case on record. Identified by complexion and destiny with a race every where outraged in this guiltiest of all the nations of the earth-broken down in constitution, blind and pennile -he first made the water cure experiment in his own person, without any in the true martyr spiri', and against the convictions of those who were most friendly to him. It seems almost a miracle that he persevered to the end : nothing but a will perfectly indomitable, and a faith equal tices of Recent Publications. Intelligence. to the removal of mountains, could have carried him through. Slowly, agonizingly, he recovered his health, though never his sight. Soon he began to pre scribe for others, and with such success as to extend his reputation for judgment and skill far and wide. The particulars of his subsequent career-the selection of a suitable site whereon to erect a large and commodious establishment, the energy manifested in procuring the necessary loans, the completion of his ant. plans, the patronage he secured in spite of his complexion, the confidence and respect he inspired where ever he was personally known, his final sickness and death, &c. &c .- all these are full of romantic interest His memoirs ought to have been given to the public long ago, and we hope will yet be written by some one fully qualified for the task. Before his blindness and penury, he resided in the city of New York, where for many years he baffled the slave-hunters, and succored their victims by his courage and benevolence frequently, too, at the imminent peril of his life. He was as intrepid as a lion and as sagacious as a fox and, had he not lost his sight, would have been a formidable opponent of the slave power.

Dr. MUNDY, of Germany, one of the proscribe patriots who find in exile their only safety, is the successor of this extraordinary man. He joined Priesnitz, at Graefenburg, at a very early period, and is in fact the oldest pupil of the world-famous founder of the water treatment. His personal appearance and address are imposing, and the interview we had with him left a very agreeable impression upon our mind as to his intelligence, skill and ability. During the that island, who has, on other occasions, contributed warm season, he has had more patients than he could to the columns of the Liberator.

The Tiberator. conveniently accommodate. He is now erecting an edditional building, which, when completed, will enventually accommodate. He is now erecting an MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CO. able him to receive a much larger number than heretofore. He has exhibited much judgment and taste in the adornment of the grounds, which, as they came into his possession, presented nothing attractive to the eye. We trust he will continue to receive the most

liberal patronage. Our cherished friends, WENDELL and ANN T. G. PHILLIPS, are boarding at a very pretty cottage near the water cure establishment. Dr. Mundy is prescribing for Mrs. PHILLIPS, whose long protracted debility has secured for her the deepest sympathy of numerous friends, and led to the most carnest aspirations for her recovery. Though an invalid for so many years, her mind has ever been actively enlisted in the cause of the fettered slave in particular, and of suffering humanity generally. The apostolic injunction. . Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them,' has been with her a matter of daily fulfilment. Her contributions to the anti-slavery enterthe most sublime and picturesque region in the old prise have been like a flowing stream, constant and Bay State. It has long ben celebrated for the munificent. To the poor and the needy around her, she has ever been a generous benefactor. From the earliest period of our great struggle to the present time, her vision has been clear, her faith and courage adequate to every exigency, her spirit uncompromising. Confined to the chamber of sickness, she has

had 1.0 opportunity to become publicly conspicuous, or personally known to any considerable extent; but ceive a healthy impulse, both as to population and among those whose hearts have been touched with business. During the warm season, tourists and in- an undying sympathy for the millions yet groaning in valids are drawn to this spot, in quest of health and bondage, not one has felt more, or is more deserving recreation; and seldom fail to derive pleasure and to be held in grateful remembrance to the latest posbenefit from their visit. Their number would be terity, than this excellent woman. Nobly is she greatly augmented, if the charming and sublime char. mated; and worthy of immortal record is the loving acteristics of this locality were more widely known, devotion which her gifted partner has uniformly man-Our sojourn was in that part of the town called ifested in her case. May the water cure be blessed

which would render it difficult for the passers by to Town Holl was well filled by anti-slavery gatherings, keep inviolate the tenth commandment of the Deca- which were most eloquently addressed by Wendell logue. Since our last visit, several neat cottages have Phillips : we also had a testimony to give on the ocbeen erected, new roads opened, and other improve- casion. It was manifest that a deep and salutary imsketch of our trip to Pennsylvania.

ELECTION OF GERRIT SMITH.

The election of Gerrit Smith as a Representative to Congress, by an overwhelming majority, is among the most extraordinary political events of this most extraordinary age-not that he is not worthy to fill, and entirely competent to fill, and able greatly to adorn. even the highest office in the gift of the people-but in view of the fact, that, whether pertaining to the Church or the State, he is a radical of the radicals, ultra, ' disorganizing,' ' infidel,' and ' traitorous' to the utmost extent, according to the popular nomenclature of the day. What is inexplicable, certainly very singular, is, that he owes his election to Whigh and Democrats, who gave him a strong support, in the face of all his heresies-with what consistency, we are too obtuse mentally to understand. He has nearly 1800 majority in his own county, Madison, carrying every town but one. In one township, Smithfield, he has 242 votes, against 25 for Tenevck, Whig, and 24 for Hough, Democrat. In Oswego, it is estimated he must have had the votes of 775 Whigs, and 823 Democrats, in addition to the abolition votes It is every where known, that Mr. Smith denies that there are any slaveholding guaranties in the U.S. Constitution, and that he maintains the illegality of slavery in every part of the land; and so he will construe his oath to be faithful to the Constitution. Will the oath be refused to him on that ground, or will his right to a sent in Congress be contested? His anpearance at Washington will doubtless make a 'sensation,' as well as that of Mike Walsh, the represent ative of the rescality and rowdyism of the city of New York. At the late 'Jerry Rescue' celebration at Syracuse, Mr. Smith offered and advocated the following among other scathing resolutions :-

Resolved. That slavery is to be overthrown, not by peeches and writings which, however learned and oquent, admit its legalization, and therefore its respectability; but by a regenerated public sentiment which shall assign to slavery its pre-eminent place among piracies, and to slaveholders their pre-eminent

Mr. Smith, next December, is to take his scat with some of these 'pre-eminent pirates'; and it will afford him matter for curious speculation as to how it fit of the few, we felt such thrilling sensations as make happens that he and they are equally entitled to a portray them. It seemed, in fancy, like a restoration not one of them ought to be allowed a seat in that body-at least, not for the purpose of representing greeted us as of old-the departed to the eternal shore slave property. Now, as there are not less than once more assumed their place among the living-the twenty-five members from the South, who stand on the floor of Congress in virtue of what is called the three-fifths representation, we submit, that among the carliest efforts of Mr. Smith, after taking his seat, one should be for the expulsion of these 'piratical' intruders from the House of Representatives! Let him make a proposition to that effect, and we will guarantee that a refreshing hurricane of excitement will be the consequence. But it is not for us to mark out his course. 'He is of age,' and will speak for himself. We believe he does not fear the face of man, and will dare to do his whole duty, as it shall be clearly revealed to his own mind, be the odium or peril what

The Christian Examiner, for November, has been published by Messrs. Crosby, Nichels & Co. The contents of this number are: I. Rev. Mr. Lunt's Address before the Alumni of the Theological School at Cambridge, delivered July 30, 1852. II. Education of the Public Taste, by Rev. T. B. Fox. III. The Icarian Community, by W. J. A. Bradford. IV. The Condition and Prospects of our Sunday Schools, by Rev. A. of the conveniences so essential to a successful result, Muzzy. V. Natural Depravity and Total Depravity, by Rev. J. F. Clarke. VI. Buckingham's Personal Memoirs, by Rev. N. L. Frothingham. VII. School and College Text Books, by Rev. Rufus Ellis. No.

> Redding & Co., 8 State street, have just publish ed, in a handsome pamphlet, the speeches of Hayne and Webster, on Foot's Resolution, delivered in the U S Senate, January, 1830. The recent death of Mr Webster will lead to a fresh reading of the speech, on which his admirers predicate so large a portion of his oratorical fame. No rejoinder was ever more triumph-

> We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, just commenced in Boston, entitled, The New Ers, or Heaven opened to Man '-\$1.50 in advance. Published by S. Crosby Hewitt, 25 Cornhill. It is handsomely printed, and exhibits considerable ability. Those who are interested in the 'Spiritual Manifestations,' so called, will find this an interesting sheet.

> It will be seen that our faithful and indefatigable fellow-laborer, PARKER PILLSBURY, has returned from his summer and autumn labors in Ohio, Michigan, &c. Scarcely allowing himself time to rest, he is ready to buckle on anew his armor, and engage in the contest for truth and freedom in New England. A host of friends will welcome his return. He will attend a meeting at Abington Town Hall on Sunday next, and will spend the week in Plymouth County.

> The article in another column, on the Industry of Hayti, is by an intelligent colored gentleman o

VENTION. DEAR PRIEND GARRISON : My purpose to write you every week, day stay in the West, has not been kept. The

third communication, and the beginning of week. Your columns have been so crowde seemed better to me not to write. And, much of your matter came from the West Western people, many of them who take p tor, are rather concerned that so many tery cles are needed to prove the infallable an Bible. They begin to fear the doctrine tablished, when an occasional brief article seph Barker against it brings down such at of argument, or something else, on the seems to me that those whose articles he vided (and only a hemisphere of one of the covers a page of the Liberator) had be the time, seek some other channel of o The 'Pictorial Brother Jonathan' is a page blanket dimensions; perhaps a page or two could be obtained occasionally, for these \$4 ert articles, written to prove a doctri priesthood no more believe themselves, lieve the old moons are cut up to make stand ever is familiar with the works of Michain Music or Dr. Lardner,-names highest in the Chu yet supposes the most learned of the ministry of ever did believe in the doctrine of plenaty inpin tion, is not in a condition to reason or be reas on the subject.

But as all this is foreign to my present dealy will only add, that the object of writing should be. to be read, at any rate. This object is seldon ginet by those who write at the immoderate length of some of your theological correspondents.

We have held several very large and important meetings here in the West of late, and some of your numerous Western readers often express a wish that accounts of them might appear in the Liberator. Anniversary of the Western A. S. Society, at Solm, was much more numerously attended than is used then, we held a large Convention of three day, me Meadville, Pennsylvania, and that, too, was treeted watchword, 'No union with slaveholders,'

Our last State or general Convention was bell in Saturday and Sunday last, in this city, and there is seldom a meeting any where that could be more than your own heart. Michigan is very new in the work. but still very hopeful. When Mr. and Mrs. Grang and myself came into it, a little more than a most ago, we could scarcely find a single genuine Day nionist among all its inhabitants. There were most excellent abolitionists, who had left both church as party for the sake of the slave. But the idea of dissolving all connection with the government ad Union was a step which few had taken, or were prepared to take.

The pioneer labors of James W. Walker, and a short visit of H. C. Wright, had been singularly suc-cessful in awakening attention, and in preparing the way for our visit to the State; and although the sid ness of one of our company, and the consequ withdrawal of the other from the field, for much the time, have made my labors rather ardness still We closed the present mission with the State (

vention. As a specimen of its proceedings, I vi only send you the following preamble and remin-Whereas, the government of this country is a

spiracy against liberty, and a confederation thieves and robbers; and, Whereas, by the terms of the government, thieves and robbers are permitted to hold slows half the national domain, and to hunt and soin the

alive or dead, on the whole of it; and, Whereas, they are secured the right to be mon sented in the National Congress, by three fifths their human chattels; and,

Whereas, by the votes of the Senate, the veta pr er of the President, and the rulings and decisions the Supreme Court, (to say nothing of more di constitutional guarantees,) they are secure again efficient action from the government against shree

Whereas, they have now additional slave ten wherein to feed and fatten the slave system, as well it the century to come as for the century past; and

Wherens, such an alliance, for any purpose, though the Federal Government were exempts as possible, from any interference with slavery ever, is a great and gross immorality, a violatic the 'Higher Law' in every one of its provi outrage upon justice, a crime against humanity sin against God; therefore,

Resolved, That this government should con once to exist. The confederation should be sum THE UNION SHOULD BE DISSOLVED, as a consent thieves and robbers, as a covenant with death.

Resolved, That we can owe no allegiance in a government, and we do hereby solemnly abjure the name of Justice and Liberty, and in obe the HIGHER LAW of Him who rules supreme and

Resolved, finally, that by all moral and per neans, we will seek and demand a NEW NORTH ERN REPUBLIC, sacred to Free Soil, Free Spe Free Lahor, and Free Men; where equal and trammelled freedom shall be the bithright where the oppressed of all nations, colors tions may find a secure asylum; where the in Liberty may be planted and grow and flourid, no deadly worm of slavery to prey upon it ard where, under a wise and virtuous gove the full millenium of national blessing and h may be established, enjoyed, and made perpe

This Preamble, and the Resolutions, were p on Sunday afternoon. We had just been o the character and position of the American and had passed, with much ersthusiasm and spir well as entire unanimity, two strong resol that subject. The meeting was very large, and on posed of many of the best people, both of town sol

The subjects embraced in the resolutions upon government and Union were evidently new to fat the greater part of the assembly; and the reading of the produced a manifest sensation throughout the Covertion. Still, there was no disrespectful conduct remark, or the least approach towards any thing dis kind. Large numbers evidently approved, and each ed to see all that she Resolutions contemplated affirm

ally and immediately realized. The last of the day and evening were detord : thorough and searching discussion of the subject the introduced. All were invited to participate. In the evening, the house was crowded, and we have seine. even in Boston, witnessed a more impressive sets than was presented. At a late hour, the question was taken, and the Resolutions were adopted, without

a dissenting voice.

Every way, the Convention was of the highest of the Period der. It is no longer doubtful whether the Periodic lar State' has not a noble force rallied on the side of uncompromising freedom and right. The Convention appointed a strong STATE CENTRAL COMMUTEL take the supervision of affairs, with instructions 'act in auxiliaryship with the Western and America.

Anti-Slavery Societies.' I trust the friends of human ty there will be able herea'ter to give good account themselves. They have surely made a most surely

Cious beginning.

There are many other subjects to which interesting article is already reference might be made, but this article is sheet, twice as so long as is my wont. If you can old it in among your numerous correspondents, I doubt not you would gratify your Western readers, if no men; y week, during a kept. This is a

And, for a time

writing should be

et is seldom gair erate length of som express a wish that the Liberator. The S. Society, at Sales, anded than is usual its proceedings were fir character. Since of three days, near is city, and there is ry new in the work. Ir. and Mrs. Griffin ingle genuine Dis-

left both church an But the idea of die he government and taken, or were prebeen singularly sucand in preparing the ad although the sich and the conseque ther arduous, still d with me so ple proceedings, I will

There were man

is country is a co confederation with ed to hold slaves in hunt and soise then ; and,

s, by three fifths of

camble and re

ings and decisions of thing of more direct ere recure against at ent against slavery ve system, as well for ntury post; and, were exempt as fit of its provisions, at inst humanity, and

ent should cesse a should be annulled D, as a consent with nt with death. allegiance to such a olemnly abjure it, in , and in obedience to ules supreme among d a NEW NORTH.

ee Soil, Free Speech here equal and ut he birthright of all ons, colors and cond where the tree of wand flourish, with rey upon its vitals; rirtuous governmen blessing and felicit tions, were presente just been com e American Church usinom and spirit, as trong resoluti very large, and com-, both of town and resolutions upon the lently new to far the

the reading of them broughout the Conrespectful conduct of ards any thing of the approved, and wishcontemplated actung were devoted to a n of the subject thus participate. In use ere impressive scene

hour, the question ere adopted, without of the highest orether the Peninsuralized on the side of it. The Convention THAL COMMITTEE, with instructions to estern and American e friends oi humani give good account of

nade a most auspi-

to which interesting s article is already If you can edge it endents, I doubt not readers, if no mere;

it would cheer and encourage them somework; and they need that encourage may be sure that, in many respects, the nonists can hardly appreciate the trials pages which must be here endured and d, is the prosecution of the cause.

Yours, most truly and devoutly. PARKER PHLISBURY. Mich., Oct. 21, 1852.

WIL DE MORTUIS NISI BONUM.

day, Nov. 2d, nine days after the death of , the Boston Daily Advertiser published him to the overseer of his land in New ated March 7th, 1852, of which the folif one of your boys should say that

ther, and loves his brothher and minists that one of them shall the family, what can you say of him tre is no real family love in him! farmera; we never talk politics; our but remember this; that any man acite one part of the country against wicked as he would be who should a quarrel between John Taylor and Mr. Jao. Sanborn, or his other neighmoke, combustion, and even general They do not follow the things which as neighbors of one with the crist of any that slavery ought not to exist in a Virginian has to say that slavery in New Hampshire. This is a question atte decide for itself; and if we mean tes together, we must leave to every

r of deciding for itself.

ever wrote you a word before upon
ill not do it again. I only say, love
and your whole country; and when persuade you to get into a quarrel of other States, and advise them to mind faylor, you are a free man; you possess es; you have a large family to rear and your labor. Be thankful to the govh does not oppress you, which does not one by excessive taxation, but which you and to yours the hope of all the h liberty, industry and security may thank God, morning and evening, etter must soon follow them to DANIEL WEBSTER.

headed this article with the weil-known Say nothing but good of the dead,' for the suggesting to the friends of the great deere is one of its aspects which they need wardly digest, and practically observe, not ultimate reputation of their idol than for ts of truth, good morals and freedom. If that, in obedience to this much-abused community should keep silence respect-Mr. Webster's evils which live after him, themselves refrain, in decency no less ney, from parading those same cvils betry, hantized with the name and arrayed ess of virtues, for political effect.

Americans boast of their country as a fre sing free institutions, and superior, beis very freedom, to the countries and instithe old world. If they are right in these s, if freedom is the greatest of earthly blesour revolutionary sires were wise men and not ools in their devotion to it, then it is not either to the heart or head of Mr. Webster, riously and deliberately written the words e italicised in this letter; words which they mean anything, that liberty is not an eright, and that slavery is not a wrong; and atter has a right to stand, and defend, and itself, where it has once gained a footing,

dreadful to contemplate the breadth and depth ing in that sentence of Mr. Webster's letter .ction of which I have given, that there e so mistake about it,-and to think, not only was written by a N. England man, whose servinuntry had a right to claim for freedom, but mful set of apostney is looked up to, by is of thousands, as the legitimate and normal of the mightiest intellect in the nation. Most that the evil that men do lives after them." is upon which I am commenting, so directly dence, so suited to the moral atmosphere of r Rusia, or South Carolina, and so especialened and disastrous in a land where slavery mbers, and social, civil and ecclesiastical in aid of firmly fixed possession-these I say, are already echoed by the followers of ter, and will be considered to add strength slavery position of his party. It will be reas the deliberate judgment of an oracle in poisdom, that we have no NO MORE RIGHT to say ty OUGHT NOT to exist in Virginia, than has to say that it OUGHT to exist here; y men who boast of their republican governo triumph in their 'free institutions,' who Constitution which declares itself adopted justice, and secure the blessings of libd who affirm in their Declaration of Indepen-

at the right to liberty is inalienable.

natural to try to think well of the dead. account of a man's mortal life is closed, and te and reform can no longer check the prony vice or error which he may have launchstream of time, we are disposed to look softened heart upon his course, and to turn a ur to my evidence of good intention and honse. Nay, we may allow the absence of such pass without censure or remark, where the s no such reputation as to gild and sancall deeds. But in a case like this, where repes unquestioned as character, and good chafalse theory and vicious practice have ith commanding influence to mislead a nare all, where a thousand clergymen have to a million hearers such a life and death el Webster's for approval and imitation-this teds to be plainly uttered: As the powers of a man, during the later years, and especially he lost years of his life, were deliberately ntly given to the support of slavery, if he gant height and broad range of intellect friends affirm, his heart must have been rupt, and his conscience fearfully hardensince the repetition of 'Lord, Lord,' is never as a substitute for doing the Lord's will, Threst utterance of pious talk cannot anpose of an honest life, it needs also to be all the attempts recently made to build up harneter for Mr. Webster, his obsolete, tpunged, church-membership, his family his eulogies of the Bible, the Sabbath, the nd the ministry, and the presentation of his hrough Jesus Christ,' can avail nothing in of the judgment above stated. He who the Higher Law, and repeatedly raised the orn among his hearers at the idea that there could be, any rule of higher authority than tution of the United States, cannot now esproof that there is a higher law, and that its

holds those responsible who violate it.—c. x. w. is Bible Question. We shall commence in our mber, the reply of Joseph Barker to the stric-Eisabeth Wilson, of Ohio, on this subject. d have had a more prompt insertion but for nce. It is pretty long, but so was the review hich this is a rejoinder. Both sides shall be imy heard; but we must decide as to the extent

THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS IN HAYTL BY M. DORVELAS DORVAL.

In passing through our towns and our agricultural districts, the impartial observer cannot fail to form a high appreciation of the national industry. Here and there he sees, it is true, some vestiges of the colony but, by the very side of those phantoms, blackened or disfigured by the flames of the conflagration by which the Haytiens manifested their sublime and terrible resolution to be free and independent, now arise their own works, which in some respects are quite remarkable. If, by an attentive examination and reflection. he recalls to mind that this people, brought out of slavery and destitute of every industrial art, has had but one half century of liberty and independence, and that more than a half of this period has been spent in civil wars, he will see that industry has not failed to

For example, under the head of architecture, hor orable mention may be made of the Senate House at Port-au-Prince, a brick structure, built during the Presidency of Alexander Petion, and of some other public edifices. The halls of commerce, built generally of brick; the temples of the free masons; some particular dwelling-houses; the bridge of Haut du Cap, a remarkable work, recently completed, replacing the old wooden bridge left by the colonists; and the tombs in the cemeteries, some of which are indeed mausoleums of brick,-all bear witness to the good taste and correct eye of the Haytian architects. The wooden buildings, replacing the old colonial ones, are of a style and finish to do honor to European work-

As building requires materials, the Haytian companies had always obtained them from the country; 1851. I am, however, decidedly opposed to the rest and for this purpose, saw-mills were established at Port-au-Prince and Saint Mark, for the finishing of planks and boards of mahogany, but they are no longer used. At the present day, some mahogany boards are sawed out by hand at Gonaives, Mirebalas, and in some of the interior towns. But this production not being equal to the wants of the population, we now derive our building materials chiefly from the United States. The manufacture of bricks and of earthenware has also been established in the city of Cayes, at Cap, and at Petion.

In the plains of the Artibonite were made formerly some coarse cotton stuffs, known by the name of basalouan, hammock-cloths, girths for saddles, ropes of the palm tree, and baskets and other objects of straw. Embroidery in silk, cotton and gold thread of different shades, and the making of artificial flowers and fruits in wax, also occupy the delicate hands of our young city girls. Tanning, although not of the most perfect kind, shoemaking, harness-making, hat-making, goldsmithing and clock-making, all afford products worthy of notice, and employ many excellent workmen. The tailor's art, practised by Haytian as well as foreign workmen, follows the European fashions. But the business in which the improvement is most evident is cabinet-making. It is to some skilful German workmen that we owe the formation of those young and intelligent Havtian operatives, whose number is increasing every year in our towns, and who make beautiful furniture after the European manner, and in a highly finished style.

By this happy result, we ought to be convinced of the necessity of favoring the emigration to this country of European mechanics, in order to instruct in all branches of business that interesting Haytian youth, which is now sinking itself more and more in dissipation, being without emulation, and utterly ignorant of the progress of industry in other countries.

Foreign agriculturalists will also be powerful auxiliaries, to make our cultivators familiar with the use of the various improved instruments of tillage, and to teach the secrets of an improved agriculture. But that idea of a return to slavery, which continually predominates in the mind of the Haytian, is without doubt the cause of his aversion to Europeans.

Gonaives, (Hayti,) 1852.

SALLIE HOLLEY IN DELAWARE. WILMINGTON, (Del.) 11 mo. 4th, 1852.

ESTEEMED FRIEND:

After the close of the annual meeting of the Penn sylvania Anti-Slavery Society, held at West Chester from the 25th to the 27th of last month, Sallie Holley came to Wilmington to deliver two lectures. The first was advertised for her at the City Hall on 6th day evening, 29th, at 7 o'clock. The ball was early filled with men, women and boys, of almost all denominations of professing Christians, a few of whom were anti-slavery in sentiment, but the majority had never identified that it was complexional; second, it should extend its in the spring, and early efforts will be made to secure themselves with the anti-slavery cause; and there was benefits to free persons. Such weighty arguments good speakers. a small sprinkling of slaveholders present.

were opposed to slavery and oppression of every kind; and she commented on these passages in a very appropriate and effective manner. She then closed the book, at their price and on their terms. elty and inhumanity of slavery, American slavery in particular, as I have seldom listened to; particularly the has two sides to it, at least. outrages committed on her own sex, by irresponsible slaveholders and their overseers. Notwithstanding several hundred had to stand during her address, the Extract of a recent letter from Rev. Edmund Kell, of

audience remained quiet and attentive to the close. Public notice was given for a second lecture on churches being, at all times, closed to such unpopular do not see that the United States of America can in lecturers as those on anti-slavery. Before the hour ap- any other than the vain-glorious spirit, talk of cman pointed for the meeting arrived, notwithstanding nearly cipating the oppressed of other countries. There is the same hour, such was the effect produced on the au- States in any part of the civiliz d world, aggravated as dience at the previous meeting, that every seat was oc- it is by the thought, that those who in America opto an anti-slavery lecture. Sallie commenced, as at the Turk have been bred up to certain ideas of despoconviction to the minds of the audience, that her heart low-man in a ten thousand times more atrocious bondand soul were fully alive to the cause she had espoused; after which she addressed the throne of grace, petitioning the Most High, if consistent with His will, to open the eyes of all to the horrors and evils of the slave system, and, if consistent with His divine will, to break Emancipationists. We have sins enough, as a nation, every voke, and let the oppressed go free. After which, for nearly an hour, she completely enchained her audience with one of the most eloquent and heartfelt appeals heavy additional sin in us not to endeavor to aid our to their religion, humanity and sympathy, I ever listened to. During her lecture, many shed tears, who had never shed a tear for the slave before in their lives; and I trust her labors with us will long be remembered

by most of her hearers. After she closed her discourse, I related to the audience the principal facts connected with the prosecution of John Hunn and myself, some four or five years since, for aiding slaves; Hunn, for giving them supper, and suffering them to remain in his house two or three hours, at which they were arrested and taken before a magistrate, who committed them to Newcastle jail, where I found them, and, by Habeas Corpus, had them taken before the chief justice of our State, who set them at liberty: after which, I hired a conveyance to bring Mann, (who stood pledged to the Law,) loving party them over to Wilmington, a distance of five miles; and for thus offending, in hiring a conveyance more than principle. Nevertheless, he polled up for the mother and four children to come here, I was

2500 dollars for giving them a meal's victuals !! I most solemnly assert, that I hired the conveyance to take the mother and four children only, every one of idolators of Mr. Webster may gnash their teeth, and which I believed to be free; but the back driver admitted howl bitterly at this verdict. It must be extremely into the stage, on his own responsibility, and against mortifying to them. my consent, the two boys who were acknowledged by the parents to be slaves. But such is slavery; it is ral Scott, in addition to Massachusetts and Vermont.

founded on cuelty and injustice, and it ever must coninue so till itis abolished.

Judge Tamy, Chief Justice of the United States was on the bunch, and stated to the jury, that, in order to find a verdet against me for the value of the slaves (after I had been already fined 3500 dollars,) it was no necessary forme to have known or even suspected the were slaves; but if it could be proved that I hired conveyance b Wilmington, and their facilities of escape were pomoted by it, I was liable for their ful value, in addition to the fine already imposed !! Judge Hall, of our city, a man who stands high in the church present, and by silence, if not otherwise, assented t the monstrous construction of law, that I was guilty of the crime charged, of assisting slaves to escape, whether

REPUGEES' HOME. Windson, (Upper Canada,) Oct. 27, 1852.

DEAR MR. GARRISON : There are some things connected with the Windso meeting, reported in the Liberator of Oct. 15, which ought to be known. The cause of justice demands

an explanation. It is stated that the resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Jones, Reynolds, Williams and others, in the affirmative, and Bibb, Holly, and Mrs. Bibb, in the negative. So far as my own name goes, it is utterly false. I neither spoke for nor against them.

I need not tell you, that I am opposed to begging You know my sentiments on that subject; but to those who are not acquainted with me, I refer to an article of mine in the Ohio A. S. Bugle, under date of March, lutions which appeared in the Liberator, especially the following :- 'That, in common with Christianity everywhere, we would, when expressing hostility to beggars, discriminate in favor of begging for gospel and educational purposes; but should friends insist on raising funds in our name for other than the purposes above named, we hope it will be to aid those noble abolitionists, who have been despoiled by the courts of the United States, for helping fugitives to a land of liberty.' My objections are based on the following: 'That they would discriminate in favor of begging for gospel and educational purposes.' As nearly all the imposition which has been palmed off on the good and benevolent in the United States, in behalf of the fugitives in Canada, has been done under this head, such a resolution is only giving a new license to beggars. What has Isane J. Rice been begging for these many years? Has it not been for gos pel purposes? For what purpose have his agents cros sed Lake Eric so many times ? Have not Elder Carter. William Jones, and others, traversed the remotes East and West, for gospel and educational purposes? It is evident that John Jackson must have had a esmeric foretaste of this very resolution, when he obtained an agency for what is termed the Canada Seminary. It was called the 'Industrial Association of Canada; and at a still earlier date it was called a Church.' There are many individuals now being sustained under this shield, who are doing nothing for the comfort or elevation of this long despised and persecuted people; yet they are daily employed in

writing to friends abroad to sustain them in propagating the gospel among the fugitives. We saw and knew all this months ago; so did many devoted friends who have visited the Canadas during the last two or three years. We repudiate the begging system, and advise all persons in the States not to give to travelling agents, or even to persons now resident in the Province, unless they are known to them. It is not enough to commend one to public confidence, that they are teaching or preaching in Canada. Well has the Editor of the Bugle said, the friends know not what to do. It is known by all, that cases of destitution will occur where arrivals amount to eight and twelve per day, as has been the case within the last ten days. During this time, there have been at our house twenty-three, and at Malden twenty.

It was in view of the above facts that the Refugees Home was started, to enable them to procure a small portion of land at government price; and that this small price even, may be spent for the elevation of themselves and their children. My friend, you will at once see that this places every recipient on an independent basis, in spite of the efforts of an individual to strike at the 'Home.' This opposition is raised, because craft is in danger. It is for this reason that the chain of ingenuity has been stretched to its utmost. The first objectionable feature presented was, show from whence they come. First, the whites have At the opening of the meeting, Sallie read a few never any where encountered the same obstacles to verses, both from the Old and New Testament, showing self-elevation and wealth as have the colored people, that Jesus and his apostles, with the ancient patriarchs, or those identified by birth with the American slave. Secondly, any person, who has enjoyed freedom all his life-time, should be able to buy from government,

and invited any one who felt qualified, and wished to Another objection from the same source is, that the do so, to offer vocal prayer. After a short pause, she quantity of land is too small. How does this strike arose, and addressed the assembly for rear an hour, you? Can an industrious man make a living (as we with one of the most thrilling anti-slavery discourses I Yankees say) on twenty-five acres, within four or six ever listened to. She drew such a picture of the cru- miles of a good market? More might be said in this connection. I think you are satisfied that the subject

> MARY E. BIBB. In great haste,

Newport, England, to Samuel May, Jr. :-'I can indeed sympathise with the writer of the first day evening, the 31st. The Odd Fellows' Hall letter to Kossuth, as to his want of true manliness in was procured, the largest lecture room in our city, our not advocating the cause of the slave. I confess I every church in the city was open for public worship at no slavery heavier than that endured in the United cupied. Many attended who had never before listened press their fellows, KNOW BETTER. The Russian and previous meeting, by reading a chapter from the tism; but the American citizen has been early in-New Testament. On each verse she commented, as structed in the natural rights of man, and yet, with she read it, in a tone of voice and manner that carried his eyes open, he commits the sin of enslaving his fel-

age than the Russian or Mussulman. Go on, my dear sir, in your philanthropic efforts to remove this sin from our brethren in America. My heart yearns towards you and the noble efforts of the -God forgive us! and enable us to forsake them!but surely, we have no sin like this, and it would be brethren in America to wipe it out."

NO CHOICE OF GOVERNOR. The State election took place on Monday last, and resulted in no choice of Governor, though the contest was very spirited between the opposing parties. The following is the result of the votes in all the town in the Commonwealth, excepting seven :- For Clifford, (Whig.) 61,222; Bishop, (Dem.) 38,626; Horsee Mann, (Free Soil,) 35,890. Scattering, 433. The aggregate vote in the State will be about 137,600. Th lovers of rum and haters of the Maine Liquor Lav generally went for Clifford; while thousands of pro fessed temperance men threw their votes against Mr wards of six thousand votes more than were cast for fined, by different suits, 5400 dollars; and John Hunn John P. Hale last week. 'The farmers of Marsh field ' nobly acquitted themselves by giving for Ma Mann, 100 votes; for Mr. Clifford, 90 votes. The

NINETEENTH . NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Bazasr beg leave to announce, that it will open on the morn-

ing of Wednesday, the 22d of December, at 10 o'-

CINCINNATI A. S. BAZAAR.

The third Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Bazaar closed or Friday last, at Masonic Hall, with gratifying results; the proceeds amounting to upwards of eight hundred dollars. The articles were well chosen and beautiful, and were readily disposed of, without raffling. We had no auctioning, except with flowers, which were

too perishable to keep.

To all the kind friends who have contributed of their goods or money, we return our grateful thanks, in behalf of the oppressed millions of our countrymen for whom we labor. We have no means of remuneration, and we feel that they require none but the consciousness of having assisted us to prosecute the good work we so truly love. Much of the attraction of the scene we owe to the magnificent bouquets of Messrs. Howarth and Kelly-which, with some few other flowers from Mrs. Craig, Heaver, Wardell, and Spring Garden, brought us over forty dollars We trust others, also, will remember us another

Our kind friends in Cheviot will accept our thanks for the loads of wood they sent us, which found i ready sale, as well as the load of coal from friend Freeman, of this city.

From our New Richmond friends, we received kind emembrances, in the form of jars of pickles and preserves. In future, we must beg of them to mark both with the price and the maker's name, as there is o much difference in the kind of sugar used, &c.

The donations from our Massachusetts friends amounting to about two hundred dollars, were rare and brilliant, and gave life and beauty to the whole arrangements, as well as money to our treasury. We feel deeply grateful, and hope they will remember us again. It would seem almost impossible for us to start again without some such help; though it would be well worth a visit to such an assemblage to see how much can be done by the untiring efforts of a For a Woman's Rights Convention, to be held in Mt. few, and how harmoniously the beautiful and utilitarian may be blended-for there is scarcely a trade which was not represented in our collection, and yet

which was not represented in our collection, and yet nothing to jar the refined taste of the most fastidious. It would seem almost impossible to enumerate the donations of our city friends, without omitting some things which we ought to have said; yet we cannot forbear marking the liberal gifts of china and glass from Messrs. Hill, Aldritch, and Dickson and LeBetter; those of hardware from Messrs. Spooner, Ryland, and Blackwell & Co.; of tin-ware from Dawson, Carver and French; shoes from friend Stevens; books from Ernst, Daniels, and Spofford; children's hats and caps from Camp, Lockwood and Williams; cotton batting from Foster; sustionery from Mr. Anderson, &c.; not to speak of the generous gifts of many others, whom we cannot coumerate, to all of whom we would express our thanks.

We mention these to show what kind of things.

than the many others we have not named.

The attendance was large, and universal cheerfulness and hope prevailed to the end. A portion of the funds will be appropriated to another Convention

All the money will be devoted to strictly and very purposes, to throw light, as much as possible, before the community; and we look forward to the before the community; and we look forward to the future with confiding hope, assured that so long as we are called to this work, the means will be provided.

gust celebration at Framingham. Collections by A. J. Grover, in Massachusetts and Rhode Island:—At North In behalf of the Board,

SARAH OTIS ERNST, President.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The vote in Boston, on Monday last, for Govern stood as follows :- For Clifford, 7620; Bishop, 2311; Mann, 2010; Scattering, 88.

CONGRESS. District No. 1 .- Zeno Scudder, Whig, probably elected.

District No. 2 .- No choice. District No. 3 .- No choice. District No. 4 .- Samuel H. Walley, Whig, elected.

District No. 5 .- Wm. Appleton, Whig, elected. District No. 6 .- No choice. District No. 7 .- No choice

District No. 8 .- No choice. District No. 9 .- No choice. District No. 10 .- No choice. District No. 11 .- No choice.

SENATORS ELECTED. Suffolk County .- Charles H. Warren, Francis Briny, Thomas G. Cary, Charles Edward Cook, Samuel Parker, Osmyn Brewster-Whits-elected.

Middlesex County .- No choice, -the Whigs averaging 7000; the Coalitionists 8000; and the Bolters 2500. Essex County .- No choice, probably. Worcester County.-Freeman Walker, Sullivan Fay.

Elisha Murdock, John S. C. Knowlton, Ivers Phillips. Three Free Democrats; two Democrats elected. Hampshire County .- Nonh L. Strong and Joseph mith-Whigs-elected. Strong, 3319; Smith, 3168. Smith (Dem.) 1563; B own (Dem.) 1560. Taylor (F. D.) 1286; Gould (F. D.) 1313. Scattering, 77.

Franklin County .- No choice. Berkshire.-Henry H. Cook (Dem.) elected. One

vacancy.

Hampden County.—No choice. Norfolk County .- No choice. Bristol County .- No choice.

Plymouth County - Caleb W. Prouty, (F. S.) and Horace Collamore, (Dem.) probably elected. Barnstable County .- Cyrus Weeks and Jas. B Crocker-Whigs-elected.

Dukes and Nantucket .- No choice, probably. Manter, Whig, 464; Easton, Democrat, 396; Gardner, Free soil, 169; Scattering, 25. The vote on the question of calling a Convention to

amend the Constitution, in all the towns heard from, amounts to nays 44,341: yeas 49,913; majority for calling a Convention, 5572. The members elected to the House of Representatives pledge, stand as follows: Whigs 92, Coalitionists 87. Of the From Charles F. Hovey, Boston, to retowns reported vacancies, 25 in Middlesex, 3 in Nor-

folk, 1 in Bristol, 7 in Berkshire, 7 in Hampden, 4 in

Franklin, and 2 in Hampshire, have voted not to send The Springfield Republican has footed up the vote te with care, and gives the result as follows Scott, 54,205; Pierce, 47,018; Hale, 29,008; Webster and scattering, 1,870. Scott's plurality over Pierce, 7187; majority against Scott, 23,691 !!

The undersigned, solicitous for the advancement of Truth and Humanity, hereby invite all who are friendly to free discussion, to attend a Convention to be held at Salem, Ohio, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 27th, 28th, and 29th of November instant, for the purpose of freely and fully canvassing the ORIGIN, AU. THORITY AND INFLUENCE OF THE JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURES.

This invitate in the state of the case prescripts class of

ing of Wednesday, the 22d of December, at 10 o'clock.

Notice of the place will be given hereafter.

The supply of articles from our friends abroad will
equal in variety and beauty those of any previous
year, and we cannot doubt that the friends of the
Cause in our own country will show themselves
equally mindful of its need and their own duty.

We beg abolitionists throughout the whole country
to contribute in the same manner as if the Bazaar relied entirely upon their efforts, wholly irrespective of
sing position.

AND CHRISTIAN SCRPPIURES.

This invitation is not given to any particular class of
Philosophers, Theologians or Thinkers, but is in good
faith extended to all who feel an interest in the examination of the questions above stated. There are many
who believe that a supernatural Revelation has been
given to man; many others who deny this, and a large
number who are afflicted with perplexing doubts—
trembling between the silent skepticism of their reason
and the fear of absolute denial. In issuing a call for a
Convention, we have or view the correction of error, by
which party soever entertained, and the relief of those
who stand between doubt and fear from their embarrassing position.

the expected help from Great Britain and France.

Societies or individuals, who may prefer to make donations in money to the Bazaar, in preference to manufactured articles, are informed that it will be manufactured articles, are informed that it will be expected by a new dispensation; some may be superseded by a new dispensation; some may be supersed an important end, and yet believe that their influence has been prejudicial in every respect, and that they have been a curse rather. manufactured articles, are informed that it will be equally acceptable and duly acknowledged in the Bazar Gazette.

We shall rely upon our friends as in former years for supplies of Cake, Fruit, Confectionary, Tea, Coffee, &c., for the Refreshment Table.

For a full advertisement of the Bazar articles, we refer our readers to future copies of the Liberator and the daily papers.

believe that their influence has been prejudicial in every respect, and that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe that their influence has been prejudicial in every respect, and that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe that their influence has been prejudicial in every respect, and that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe that their influence has been prejudicial in every respect, and that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe that their influence has been prejudicial in every respect, and that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe that their influence has been prejudicial in every respect, and that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe them a perfect record of the Divine will to man—good in the past and for all time to come; and others still may be pleased,

Truth.

Doubtless, a free interchange of thought is the best mode of exciting inquiry and of arriving at the Truth.

' He who has a Truth, and keeps it, Keeps what not to him belongs; But performs a selfish action, And his fellow mortal wrongs.'

We invite, therefore, all who feel an interest in this nestion, without distinction of sex, color, sect or party come together, that we may sit down like brethre a communion before the altar of intellectual and

> JOSEPH BARKER, Milwood, O. L. A. HINE, Cincinnati.
> THOMAS SHARP, Salem.
> WM. WATSON. Lowell.
> JOSEPH SMITH, New Brighton, Pa. MILO A. TOWNSEND, "SAMUEL BROOKE, Salem, O. T. D. TOMLINSON, "SARAH MeMILAN. " JAMES BARNABY, . M. R. ROBINSON, "MARY L. GILBERT, Marlboro'. HENRY C. WRIGHT. DAVID L. GALBREATH, N. Garden ESTHER ANN LUKENS, "
> NATHAN GALBREATH, "
> LAURA BARNABY, Salem.
> HARRIET N. TORREY, Parkman.
> K. G. THOMAS, Mariboro, O.
> GEORGE PIERCE, Bart, Pa.
> WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston, M.
> L. V. PIERCE AND CO. ESTHER ANN LUKENS. L. V. PIERCE, Akron, O. WM. E. LUKENS, Putnam, O. CYRUS MERRIAM. " BENJAMIN MACHINER, Zanesfield.
> ABRAHAM ALLEN, Oakland.
> CATA W. ALLEN,
> JACOB WALTON, Adrian, Mich. THOMAS CHANDLER. . ELI NICHOLS, Wathonding, O. ORSON S. MURRAY, Fruit Hills. CHAS. K. WHIPPLE, Boston, Mass. LOT HOLMES, Columbiana, O. WILSON S. THORN, You

Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio, on the 16th and 17th days of November, 1852.

At a meeting of both sexes, held in this county i

would express our thanks.

We mention these to show what kind of things we can make available, not that we value them more ness and caudor.

Uto the Convention, and aid us by the wisdom of their counsels. Our platform will, as ever, be free for all who are disposed to discuss the subject with seriousness and caudor.

J. L. ANDREWS, C. C. STRONG.

J. L. ANDREWS, C. C. STRONG, SARAH JOHNSON, HULDAH L. CHASE, NATHAN H. HEALD,

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Receipts from September 1st to November 10th, 1852 Further receipts from collections at 1st Ausetts and Rhode Island:—At North Attleboro' 2 50, Hope Village 1 20, Birch Hill 50c, Greenwich 60c, Val-ley Falls 3 10, Cumberland 60c, From S. May, Jr., for collections:— From Otis Parmenter, Pepperell, Joshua Perry, Hanson, to redeem pledge, 5; D. B. Morey, Boston, to redeem pledge, 20.

redeem pledge, 20. Friends in Muson Village, N. H., by J. J. Locke, 3, Benj. Smith, E. Brookfield, 50c; at 3 00 Podunk, Brookfield 2 95. Essex Co. A. S. Society, bal. collections at Lawrence, W. H. Bartlett, Plymouth, to redeem pledge, Wm. Jenkins, Andover, to redeem pledge, S. May, Jr., to redeem bal. of pledge, 25 00—91 5: From Daniel Foster, for collections:— In New Bedford, in Fairhaven 10 98, Nantucket 13 50, 49 48

Hyannis 25, Centreville 2 50, Harwich 11 60, Brewster 2 68, Dennis 9 50, Yarmouth 3 60, Sandwich 3 75, Le-14 10-133 36 minster 6 75, From Chas. C. Burleigh, for collections : For collections at North Dennis 2, Brewster 96c, Capt. P. S. Crowell, E. Dennis, From S. S. and A. K. Foster, for collections:—At Spencer, over expenses, at Southboro', over expenses, from J. Boyd 50c, S. C. Fay 1, Moses Sawin 1, a friend 1, all at 2 00 at Podunk 3 45, Southville 1 74, W. Donne 50c. B. Smith, E. Brookfield, 2; at Up-5 69

o, over expenses, 2, Pascong 1 60, C. B. Comstock at Pascong 1 60, C. B. Comstock 2 50, at Feltonville, over expens-9 10-25 68 From Edmund Jackson, to redeem pledge, "Wendell Phillips, "
From Sallie Holley, for collections:
In North Brookfield 3 17, West do,

Concord 5, Neponset 9 10, Fall River 5, East Abington, over expenses, 3; New Bedford 25, 28 00 New Bedford 25, Lynn, over expenses, 173; Sa-lem 5, Lowell 892, Nantucket 8 25, Nathaniel Barney do, 5, Lynn, from Jas. N. Buffum 7 50, Jonathan Buffum 2, Sarah Clay, Lowell, 1; at Law-rence, over expenses, 10 35, From Samuel May, Jr.: For donation 9 50 11 35-103 5 of Abner Sanger, Danvers, from Mary G. Chapman, to redeem

deem pledge, S. PHILBRICK, Treas. Mass. A. S. Society. Brookline, Nov. 10, 1852.

Death of Myron Laurence.—Myron Laurence, for-merly President of the State Senate, and a gentleman who has occupied a distinguished position in Massachusetts for many years past, died at Belchertown on

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREE DISCUSSION. | ANNUAL FAIR OF THE WEYMOUTH FE-MALE A. S. SOCIETY.

The Annual Fair of this Society will open on the evening of Monday, November the 8th, in the Hall of Mr. Wales's Hotel, and will be continued till the Fri-

Mr. Wales's Hotel, and will be continued till the Friday evening of the same week.

The collection of articles will be superior, both in beauty and variety, to that of any former year.

On the evening of Thursday, the 11th, addresses at the Hall may be expected from Messrs. Wm. L. Garrison and Wendell Phillips.

The sales will close on Friday afternoon, and on Friday evening, the last evening of the Fair, there will be dancing from 7 till 12.

One admission to the Fair.

One admission to the Fair. 6 cts.

Season ticket,
Admission to the Addresses, Thursday evening.
Tickets for Friday evening, for a gentleman

and lady,

The latter may be obtained by application to Mrs.
Charles E. Hunt, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. E. Richards, Miss
Sarah Cowing, Miss A. W. Weston.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this society will be holden in the Universalist church, at Hanson, on Sunday, Nov. 21st, 1852 at the usual hour of religious worship.

In consequence of the storm, the last meeting advertised to be held in Hanson was postponed. We therefore hope our friends will attend in good numbers, and make the occasion one of interest and importance. The times are truly cheering, and demand on the part of the abolitionists immediate and persevering action. The meeting will be addressed by Parker Pillsbury and others.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec'ry.

The NINTH Course of Lectures before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, comprising eight in num-ber, will be delivered upon successive Sunday Even-ings, at Lyceum Hull, at 7 o'clock.

ings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

Nov. 14th—Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford. 21st
—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston.

Admittance, 6 1-4 cents. Tickets for the course,
E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y.

DANIEL FOSTER,

An Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will give anti-slavery lectures as follows:-Peterboro', "
New Ipswich, "
Mason Village, "
Townsend, Mass., Saturday, Monday, Thursday, 18. Saturday, N. B. In each case it may be expected that Mr. F. will remain in the place named until the date of his next following appointment, closing at Townsend on Sunday, Nov. 21.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

An agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows: -

Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, East Bridgewater, South Bridgewater, North Bridgewater, Hanson,

ABINGTON. An Anti-Slavery meeting will be held in the TOWN HALL, Abington, on Sunday, Nov. 14, at the usual hours. PARKER PILLSBURY will attend.

CONCERT.

A Juvenile Concert, under the direction of Miss R. M. Washington, will be given at the Belknap St. Church, on Monday evening, 15th inst. Doors open at 7-Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance, 12 1-2 cents.

The Congregation at Leyden Hall, Plymouth, will be addressed on Sunday, Nov. 14, by Adin Ballou of Millord.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES. TO LYCKUM COMMITTEES.

Prof. W. S. Baown, Author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., is now ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees and others, to deliver Lectures on Chemical Apparatus is large, and specially adapted for illustrating Popular Lectures,

Prof. B. would direct particular attention to his new lecture, prepared for the approaching season, entitled 'Poetry and Magic of Science.'

To Address W. S. Brown, Blackstone, Mass.

MEETINGS IN HARWICH.

John M. Spear expects to spend Sunday, 14th inst, with his friends in Harwick. Meetings may be held in Union Hall.

NOTICE. Letters, &c. for Wendell Phillips should be address-

ed to him at Northampton, Muss.

DIED-In Hyannis, Oct. 25, Mr. HIRAM BEARSE,

DIED—In Hyannis, Oct. 23, Mr. Hiram Beanse, aged 46 years.

Some ten months since, the deceased had a paralytic attack, which for several months prostrated his strength and his energies. During the summer, his health was comparatively good. On Tuesday morning last, ho left his home to make his usual call upon his friends, when he had the third attack of paralysis, and was conveyed to his home by his devoted wife and affectionate child. As they placed their arms around him, he gave them a look of fond recognition, and then became insensible. Ere the sun had gained its meridian brightness, his tranquil spirit had gained the brightness of immortality.

Thus passed from earth to the spirit land our brother, of whom it can well be said, those who knew him best

of whom it can well be said, those who knew him best loved him most. Possessing a mild, kind, amiable disposition, his affectionate heart was alive with sympathy. Long will the advocates of the oppressed, that have visited here on their errands of love, remember the cheerful smile, the warm grasp, and the cordial wel-come they ever received from him. To them his fire-side was a home, and never, never have they asked of side was a home, and never, never have they asked of him assistance or sympathy, and asked in vain.

The bondsman in his chains has lost a friend that wearied not in speaking and in acting fearlessly in his behalf. Regardless was he of the opinions of men in maintaining his principles, of which his conscience and his God approved. He was one of the first, and stood the highest and in the foremost rank, who dared to stand for the rights of the slave in his shambles—the freedom of speech, against the tide of public opinion in this place.

tihs place.

His was a noble soul. His was an undaunted, unfettered, untrammelled spirit. Conservatism from his in his breast. His family have parted with one fondly loved, his neighbors a friend, and community one they

highly esteemed.

His funeral was attended by John M. Spear, of Bos-His funeral was attended by John M. Spear, of Boston. The theme of his discourse was the Good Samaritan, showing the Christian duties, and most fearl'ssly portraying our duties to our brother man, of whatever complexion, position or sentiment they might be. By the popular mind, this embodiment of Christian philosophy is not appreciated.

May the day soon dawn when we, as a community, shall break away from our errongons.

shall break away from our erroneous, preconceived opinions, and, like the air of heaven, be free in granting to all the rights we claim for ourselves, bestowed by the hand of an impartial and beneficent Creator.

At his residence in South Reading, 7th inst., NA-THANIEL DEARBORN, the well known engraver

Services of Colored Americans IN THE WARS OF 1776 AND 1812.

By William C. Nell.

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The first edition was favorably noticed by the New York Tribune, Rochester Daily American, Liberator, Commonwealth, Boston Bee, Zion's Herald, Christian Watchman, Impartial Citizen, Essex Freeman, Frederick Douglass's Paper, and Salem Gazette.

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Nov. 12 BY WILLIAM C. NELL.

Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary.

UST published by J. P. MENDUM, 35 Washing-

OST published by S. P. MENDUM, so Washing-ton street, Boston, 'A Philosophical Dictionary; from the French of M. De Voltaire. With additional Nates, both critical and argumentative'.—and a likeness of the Author. In two large volumes, each comprising upwards of 400 pages. Price \$4 00.



The following lines appeared originally, we believe, in the N. Y. Ecening Post. Though so much resembling Browning's striking piece entitled, The Lost Le der, as to appear almost an imitation of it, they y have a merit quite their own. The application e of our readers can fail to make correctly. Since they were written, the subject of them has passed from es in. exclaiming with his expiring breath, . I still I ve! Yes, he still liver, in the evil influence of his e comple, and hence he should be held up in his true c aracter while living; the more so, as Church and S ate now vie with each other in their adoration o h . 'piety' and 'patriotism.' He has 'died amid his worship cis,' but that . higher law' at which he scoffed still lives,' and its mendates will yet be implanted in the heart and obeyed in the life of humanity, despite the counteracting influence of corrupt priests and profilgate politicians.

THE APOSTATE.

But now a king-now thus. King John, act v., sc. 7.

Twes the last hope of his craving ambition, Twas the last stake in that desperate game : All now is lost-save a lasting contrition, Or, what is worse, a self-glorying shame. From the great height of his fame, when the Devil Showed him a kingdom and offered him power, O'er all his good thoughts all his passions held reve He worshipped the Tempter, and tell in that hour.

We arbo had seen him in life's prime of morning Go forth to battle, the first in the van, With his great forchead and eyes thunder warning, Striking for liberty, justice and man, Welcomed him back, from his victories returning, Proud of our hero, rejuced in his might, Saw h m at last come in pity and mourning, Faithless to freedom, and false to the right.

Na sear he hore on his breast-we had taken Pride in defeat, had he fought as of yore; Purchased and bribed, he our cause had forsaken, Trampled the flag once so proudly he bore. Worse, he himselt had forsaken - had yielded Principles all his long it e had proclaimed; Worse yet, he lied to us, tempted us, wielded His power to seduce us, unblushing, unshamed.

D red to lift up for the false and the specious The voice that so often had split them in twain, Strove with pretences to snare us and leash us, And tasked for our ruin the strength of his brain. Vainly-the heart from the head had deserted. Crushed was the power truth sione can bestow; Faith in hims If from his words had departed, How could we tru-t to him, then ?-let him go

What unto him was an office or station, That he for them triends and fame should betray, Croucking for votes at the teet of the nation, Flinging his birth-right of honor away? Ah ! that our leader so humbly should to:low, Holding for tyrants the lash and the chain; Weak sounds that voice, once so mighty, and hollow Rings every word to their clanking retrain.

He to turn Judas to liberty, veiling The tremon he did with pretences as bad, Who would not mourn it ?-the angels make wailing Over such full -only devils are glad, We still shall struggle, though he has descried, Grieving to lose that great exquent voice; Yet is not hope from our efforts averted. Freedom shall triumph, despite of his choice Yes, let him go! there is no more returning,

No more regaining the height he has lost, After him follow both pity and scorning-The Rubicon pass'd can be never recrossed-At bay with the world, betrayed as betraying, No hope of the future, no joy in the past, Pride alone, and that false, on him ceaslessly preving Is it thus we behold our great leader at last?

Yes, let him go; but with sorrow and mourning-Never again shall that glory be thine. Once we beheld-fallen star of the morning! Worth on thy brow like an aureole shine. Dogged by remorse, not less keen though unspoken, Sunk in thy grave, all thy sacrifice vain, God is not balked, and his law is unbroken That right shall prevail, and that justice shall reign.

THE WORKMAN'S SONG. BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Who lags for dread of daily work, And his appointed task would shirk, Commits a fally and a crime: A souless slave-A paliry knave-A clog upon the wheels of time. With work to do, and store of health, The man's unworthy to be free, Who will not give. That we may live, His daily toil for daily fee.

No! let us work! We only ask Reward proportioned to our task; We have no quarrel with the great; No feud with rank-With mill, or bank-No envy of a lord's estate. If we can carn sufficient store To satisfy our doily need, And can retain, For age and pain,

A fraction, we are rich indeed. No dread of toil have we or ours; We know our worth, and weigh our powers; The more we work, the more we win : Success to trade!

Success to spade! And to the corn that's coming in ! And joy to him who o'er his task Remembers toil is Natu e's plan ; Who, working, thinks-And never sinks His independence as a man.

Who only asks for humblest wealth, Enough for competence and health; And leisure, when his work is done. To read his book, By chimney nook Or stroll at setting of the sun Who toils as every man should toil For fair reward and free: These are men-The best of men-These are the men we mean to be!

HUALLITY.

BY MONTGOMERY. The hird that sings on highest wing Builds on the ground her lowly nest, And she that doth most sweetly sing, Sings in the shade when all things rest; In lark and nighting de we see What honor bath humility.

The saint that wears heaven's brightest crown, In deepest adoration bends, The weight of glory bows him down The most when high his soul ascends : Nearest the throne itself must be The footstool of humility.

The Liberator.

THE THEORY OF DEATH. FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Oct. 25, 1852.

To HENRY C. WRIGHT:

RESPECTED FRIEND-Will you allow me a fefriendly criticisms upon your remarks, concerning the departure to the spirit band of Miss Josephine Grif fing, published in the Liberator of the 15th inst. ? It seems to me that you look upon discuse and

death too exclusively from an ideal point of view; not enough from the actual and practical position which human beings hold to these continual phenomena. Is it not a fundamental error to view them as positive. absolute evils? Is it not contrary to the experience of the Race, and contrary to the laws of nan progress, that mankind should attain to the full stature of manhood except through a slow, gradual development of a perfect germ, in the midst of a stances? What is the Human Race but a child ling; tripping and falling; acquiring new skill, inworld, whose resources he is to develope, whose bean-

monions and celestial, for ever and ever. According against him, I think.' to this latter view, man, from the beginning, posses-God's unchanging love and order fringe with beauty thy staff they confort me.' every cloud of evil, illuminating the path of man, thatGod has been for many ages, by fixed laws, gradually perfecting the earth-bringing order out of appafl.cts and convulsions-wars, slavery, intemperance. ductions to comfort and win him on to higher word harmonious life. All the trying experiences of life sympathy of triends and the consciousness of th are lessons of wisdom from the all-wise Father. Dis- Father's presence erergichere; while, at the same brought about by 'human agency alone,' but Goo's and more faithful obedience to, the laws of life an method of educating the human race, perfecting them health! through suffering.

· Oh, there are times when I can no more ween That I have suff red; for I know great strength Is born of suffering.

Whatever theory we accept, the fact of imperfection and sin and evil is around us, yes, within us, in myriad forms; and upon man reposes the responsibility to remove it. This is the business of life. Not merely to ask, 'What shall we eat, what shall we drink, or wherewithal shall we be clothed?' is the true question; but, in consciousn as of our immortal destiny-How shall we become free from imperfections, individually and socially; how shall we grow wiser and better; how obey the injunction, 'Be ye the victim of the Slave Power. Thwarted by wiser and better; how obey the injunction, Be ye the victim of the Save Fower. Hawaren by the perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect? Indighty influence in all his schemes of ambition. This is the truth, I know, that you sought to make prominent in your discourse. You are right in affirmation with the public lite, cajoied by its lying promise into the accordance in the public lite, cajoied by its lying promise into the accordance in the public lite, cajoied by its lying promise into the accordance in the public lite, cajoied by its lying promise into the accordance in the public lite, cajoied by its lying promise into the accordance in the public lite, cajoied by its lying promise into the accordance in the public lite. ing that the physical and moral evals which environ characteristic talsehood, it broke that promise to the us indicate that we have not found our true orbit- ear as well as to the hope, and, with it, us indicate that we have not found our true orbit—
that we are imperfice. You are right in demanding
of men to seek and learn and obey the laws of life
and health. You see and express this important
truth plainly, as there is need enough. But, it seems
to me, you fail to see and express that other important truth, that the Father, infinite in resources and
in love, is guiding his beloved children to heaven.

Nearests used as to the hope, and, with it, broke his
heart. Perhaps Poetted Justice would have been
exulting in the eminence which had been the dream
and aspiration of his life. His punishment night
hadded drop of gail been uningled with his cup of
interness. But Moral Justice is satisfied. A new
and conspicuous example is afferded of the truth that
Nearests never sleeps, but somer or later overtakes. in love, is guiding his beloved children to heaven through the thorny and painful by-paths their ignorant or wilful disobedient feet have traced. So grabular or wilful disobedient feet have traced. So grabular or wilful disobedient feet have traced. cious, so forgiving is Infinite Love! Man never was absolutely perfect. 'There is none good but God.' used, the shaft with which she slew him, were furowing better, tought by the discipline of But he is life, and by the spirit of God within him. Add the had incurred as retribution.

Does any one believe that he would now be lying stack and cold at Marshfield, if the Slaveholders had life, and by the spirit of God within him. Add the had incurred his retribution. ness, the Father is working out for you, stricken pro-

perience, as well as from an intuitive perception, chased. He deserved his fate, but, O! not for thus calmly acknowledges the educational influence. Their ingratulude poisoned the iron who cruel disappointment, a loss of wealth, a loss of friends, seems at the moment unpaid loss, and unpay-

A nearer examination of the physical processes it, with all the swelling, throbbing, pricking, are the it, with all the swelling, throbbing, pricking, are the wise means in the hand of the Creator of keeping the unusual amount of blood there, until the severed and injured parts are united and re-organized. We may study every form of disease, and in the midst

Whatever may be the result of next week's Electrons and in the midst.

lent in its action, yet revulsive too; breaking up | it may be discuse grawing at the vitals of the repubie; attracting the best and wisest minds to remove he disorder. Men of faith know that, even in this last monstrous production of the Slave Power, there is a divine presence, rousing the ind fferent, quickning the indolent, stimulating and encouraging the fuithful, it may be sapping the life of this Union which shall die. This power of evil, like the worm, spins, toding out its own cocoon,"

The death of this Union! It would be, moreover, at entrance a to a higher life. The future historian vould write, Then America was born again. Death. Is it ever an evil the Christian should

nourn over, refusing to be comforted? In consideraion of the imperfect condition of the human race in bis world, and their immortal nature, death appears often as an angel of mercy-a messenger of glad tidings. Rend Carlyle's comment on George Fox's pre-vision of Cromwell's death. Here it is:

· The same day (writes Fox in his journal,) I me crude, undeveloped, imperfect atmosphere of circumbefore I came to him, as he rode at the head of his learning to live; teeble, ignorant, awkward, bung. Life Guard, I saw and felt a waft of death go forth against him.' Or in favor of him, George? telligence and power by contact with the rough Carlyle.) 'His life, if thou knew it, has not been a world, whose resources he is to develope, whose bean-ties he is to draw out, and by this educate him-fancy he had been looking, this long while, to give There are two fundamental theories, relating to the evils of social life, prevalent. One is the old the logical idea of the Fall of man from a state of the full of th perfection; hence sin and death. The other is the example, in the hollow of the tree; clad permanent Progress of man from a state of actual weakness, ly in leather? And does kingly purple and governignorance and infancy to youth and manhood and ing refractory worlds, instead of statching coarse spirit-life more and more vigorous, enlightened, har- shoes, make it merrier? The waft of death is not

But to the young, the promising, the good, is death ses potential perfection; heaven being latent within the absolute evil you seem to imply? Is it not him, as catoric is in some forms of matter; as the part of life, progress—a step upwards? Yea, though onk is hidden in the scorn: cyrls are simply imperfect forms of good incident to the progressive state; will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; thy rod and

Is there no consolation to a parent's heart, what and leading him to that era of light prophesied from the dear child of his affection is removed to a higher the beginning. Modern science, philosophy and religion fivor this view. Geological researches teach holy, aspiring, and her sympathies wide as the human race; that her soul was educated to comname with angels, and prepared to unite with sainted rent chaos--through a succession of convolsions and spirits in the work of perfecting the race? Every progressive changes, preparing this habitation of man-true word and deed a parent has proffered his child-In due time, man appears, to aid in perfecting the work; and by which her character has been modelled, at and his growth and progress are marked by similar cond sease, and premature decay, -- ever passing through and nobler deeds of excellence. May the afflicted these volcanic changes to a more perfect manhood- parents whom you addressed in words of partial through the nysterious pathway of death to a more truth, and therefore chilling, be comforted by the ease and death are not positive, unmitigated evils, time, may we all be stimulated to a closer study of

> L t it not be said that the view I have presente encour ges indifference and disobedience. Shall I sin because grace abounds? God forbid!

Accept my sympathy for all your noble efforts behalf of Man, and my affectionate regard. Yours truly,

Selections.

From the National A. S. Standard.

DANIEL WEBSTER is dead. The magnificen facture of his life is over. He died as he had lived

stretched from the dark cloud of adversity, seeing given him the support which was to be the consid by faith the radiant countenance behind. You failed eration of his Seventh of March Speech, and had to see this treth, and therefore it was that you had not one word to offer to comfort the breaved parents and friends. You could only say. 'Behold the rents and friends. You could only say, 'Behold the fruits of disobedience. Walk ye by the law of God.' May not, with equal truth, that comforting word be uttered. In the midst of this darkness and wickedness, the Father is working out for you, stricken prerents, and for the Race, the harmony of heaven.
Hearken to his voice: 'In this world ye shall have
tribulation; but be of good comfort, I have overcome
the world.'

R.W. Enerson, writing from a rich, though sad ex-Their ingratitude poisoned the iron which of the trials of life:— The co-opensations of calamity are made apparent to the understanding, also, after a duped. He sold his soul to the D-vil of Slavence of the condition o ter long intervals of time. A fever, a mutilation, a ery, and was cheated out of the price. Be such for cruel disappointment, a loss of wealth, a loss of ever the fate of Northern men that put their trust is

able. But the sure years reveal the deep remedial force that underlies all facts. The death of a dear too far advanced in years to have any hope of a friend, wife, brother, lover, which seemed nothing but p ivation, somewhat later assumes the aspect of a guide or genius; for it commonly operates revolutions in our way of life, terminates an epoch of infancy or of youth which was waiting to be closed, breaks up a wonted occupation, or househeld, or style of living, and allows the formation of new ones, more triendly to the growth of character.'

A nearer examination of the physical processes of disease will confirm the moral view here stated. election of General Scott been defeated by this small Disease is not only an abnormal condition of the body, induced by man's disobedience to the laws of health, it is also, under the direction of fixed laws, remedial in its influence and tendency, thus indicating the divine compresence. For example, the very sole himself by treachery and malignity for his dispain of a wound attracts thereto the additional blood necessary to heal it. The inflammation attending quirrel of Mr. Webster with his formar party. We merely express the natural and necessary fee

may study every form of disease, and in the midst of severe suffering, sickening faintings, loathsome concomitants of various kinds, we shall not fail to see the divine laws operating with that never-failing love and that unerring wisdom which speaks of the Father— If I make my bed in hell, behold thou are there.' there.' If I make my bed in hell, behold thou art there.'

The same is true of moral evils. They tend to work their own cure. Terrible as the method may be, and always is, it has this God's-comfort in it; like disease and death in the physical sphere, it limit-man's disobedience, sets bounds to the passions of men, beneficently saying, 'Thus far, but no farther!

The Fugitive Slave Law is a great carbuncle of the body politic; loathsome in its appearance, viru-

sarcasm, is not to be believed. It is possible that jed to tell one that he thought himself better than deaf with him, but he would have found the South-ern men who mocked him with the hop of their sup-have taken him for an Ohio farmer. port, quite equal to it. Mr. Mangun's scatting duribe was but the first truits of the harvest that would have been poured, full measure, pressed down and running over, note his boson. Yet, he had lived hong enough! Long enough to make his death the smallest possible evil, and the greatest bossible good, that it could possibly have been to the party with which he once acted. The mass of the Wing party nurst regard his death as the removal of an impediant of his Hero Worship.' and 'Post and Present,' and had formed a high opinion of his literary shall. which he once acted. The mass of the Wing party must regard his death as the removal of an impediment out of the way of General Scott, and we suspect that not a lew of those who had committed themselves to his fortunes will gladly avail themselves of this way of escape from the wicks of that desperate venture. The Democrate, we suspect, beyond the narrow circle of personal faculdships and family attachments, are the only genuine mounters for his loss.

those of the Forum. For power over a jury and influence over the Bench, we do not believe he ever
had his superior. The Bar was the true scene of his
greatness. Even the reports of his great forense,
speeches which have been best done, give but an into understand them is another. If any one thinks I or he could not read the signs of the times in high His heart is with the poor; yet the blacks all the adulation of eulogies and inneral sermons and Charlotte Corday a saint. He scorns everyth

tive of travels by a fugitive slave is the first volume of taste, and that for a single moment. Miss M. is of the kind that has been published in England. At loved with a sort of idolatry by the people of Ambletine moment when attention in this country is being side, and especially the poor, to whom she gives a course of historical step of America, the book appears with additional advantage of America, the book appears with additional advantage. tage. If nothing else were attained by its publica-tion, it is well to have another striking proof of the republishy of megro intellect. We are much pleased at the Peace Congress are written with spirit; and the 'It may not be too much for me to ask the reader kindly to remember, that the author was a slave in one of the Southern States of America, until he had attained the age of twenty years; and that the attained the age of twenty years; and that the bas met, a comparison suggested by the similarity education he has acquired was by his own exertions; of title, it is both in intellect and in style a superior recognization. he never had a day's schooling in his life. The in-troductory Memoir, written by Mr. William Farmer, one of the most judicious as well as generous of British philanthropists, is ample guarantee for the trustwortheness of the author's staten ents. A parrative of his life has already been very widely cir-culated in this country, and has been serviceable in sustaining the strong anti-slavery feeling of Englishmen. With all the concealment, and perhaps improvement in the treatment of slaves, rendered neessary by the spirit of the age, the story of William American slavery—the rending of families, the lash, the hunting with bloodhounds, and other crackies with which Europeans are tamiliar. Sometimes there are kind masters, even in the worst districts, one of whom, the editor and proprietor of the St. Louis Times, was the best master William had, and allowed him opportunity of getting some education. But in general, his lot was a hard one, as is that of most choose for themselves a path, in life. There were negroes to a country where one of the principles of political economy is, that it is more profitable to work up a slave on a plantation by cheap tood and excessive labor, than to obtain a length ned remuneration and oderate work and humane treatment. Of the author's adventures during slavery, his unsuccessful to Europe, he was engaged as a beturing agent of onde many public appearances as a lecturer and otherwise in different parts of the kingdom. At the Peace Congress, held in Paris, his reception was flatering, and at the conclusion of his speech, he was warmly greeted by the leading men in the Assembatic process of the composition of the speech of the conclusion of his speech, he was marked by the leading men in the Assembatic process of the composition of the conclusion of his speech, he was and rebuke the intrigues and sordiness of more particine, and with her womanly delicacy and

in the U. S. But the accounts of people that he met form a more striking part of the book, as one always likes to observe the impressions of an intelligent stranger as to those whose names are distinguished. Out of many sketches, we select two or three which will afford an idea of his shrewdness of observes the impressions of an intelligent stranger as to those whose names are distinguished. Out of many sketches, we select two or three which will afford an idea of his shrewdness of observes the interest of the selection of the interest of the interest

apparently uninteresting man could cause such an eruption in the Church as he has. I was glad to

who was seated oppoite me, with looks and gestures informed me that we were in the presence of they guard the court-house with carnal weapons tures informed me that we were in the presence of some distinguished person. I eyed the countenances of the different persons, but in vain, to see if I could find any one who by his appearance showed signs of superiority over his fellow-passengers. I had given up the hope of selecting the person of note, when another look of my friend directed my attention to a gentleman seated in the corner of the omnibus. He was a tall man, with strongly marked features, hair dark and coarse. There was a slight stoop of the shoulder-that bend which is almost always a characteristic of studious men. But he were upon his connected a forbidding and disdainful frown, that seem-

for his loss.

Mr. Webster has now passed into the domain of History, and his character, his life and his rank objects into importance, but generally takes common History, and his character, his life and ms rank among comment men must be referred to her authonic decision. She will take time to make up the Record, but we have full taith that it will be impartial and just. We think, if anything, that posterey will not do him justice; or his greatest triumphs have the smallest justice done them. We mean those of the Forum. For power over a jury and instandand, by starting new trains of speculation, or specches which have been best of sparling and quate idea of their force. But his parliancentary speeches, we firmly believe, will soon be ranked as second rate, even among American orations. That he will not be placed in the foremost array of Sures and right, I promise never again to say a word against men, is inevitable—for what Statesmanlike thing has he ever done? What has he done that will affect the welfare and happiness of a nation and its posteror the welfare and happiness of a nation and its posteror is to get rid then, yet the immuse of the prising ? He wanted the first element of a Statesman, one and a workhouses are better off than the poor. he lived. Had he had that gift, he had the personal West Indies should be bught, that if they will not influence and the int-lice cunt power to have moulded and guided public opinion on the only subject which calls for State smanship now. He tacked at, and the batal Blunder of the Seventh of March followed—a Blunder, from the consequences of which | bates before and assassins, ye. Cromwell was an angel. can never delives his memory. It will adhere for-ever to his pame.—E. Q.

At Sheffield, Mr. Brown saw the venerable poet Three Years in Europe: or Place I have Seen and People I have Met. By William Wells Brown, a Fig tive Slave. With a Minior of the Author; by W. Farmer, E-q.

The appearance of this book is too remarkable a literary event to pass without notice. We have read nany brief compositions by negroes, but this no training from her that she had never enjoyed the sense of smell, and only on one occasion the sense ive of travels by a fugitive slave is the first volume of taste, and that for a single moment. Miss M. is

with the modest yet manly tone of the treface, in chapter on American orators, the chief place among which the author, after expressing his consciousness whom is given to Wendell Phillips, will be read with of the many tanits to be found in the book, says—interest by Englishmen. Altogether, Mr. Brown has The in- performance, and we are glad to bear this testimony to the literary merit of a work by a negro author

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

A correspondent of the Cleveland True Democrat, who writes over the signature of 'Cons ance,' pre-sents the following sketches of 'notable women' whom she met at the Syracuse Convention :-

To me it was a delight to meet women whose strength of mind and earnestness of life had made them so thoroughly individual, after the mere common-place women one meets in ordinary life. Not that I feel the fan t is not altogether a voluntary one; the mischief is older then their own consciousness; but to admire so much the more the former.

It was beautiful to admire the fitness of avocation

choose for themselves a path in life. There were Eazabeth Oakes Smith, Paulion W. Davis, and Ernestine Rose; women who would adorn the drawing-room of any lady in any land, and beautify the studio of any artist; consecrating their beautiful gdts of mind to the service of their sex and race, in author's adventures during stayery, his unsuccessful attempts to escape, his at length reaching Canada, and being generously received by a member of the ing presence and voice. There, too, were Lucretia Society of Friends, Mr. Wells Brown, whose name Mott, and Antoinette Brown, with so little of earthliness, so much of the spiritual, that they seemed sometified to an Apostleship with better than the anointing oil of the older dispensation, or the arbitrary allotment of the new. There was Lucy Stone, wieldto Europe, he was engaged as a returning agreement of the new. There was tracy scan, a clearthe American Anti-Shavery Society, till the passing
ing her argument with a directness of ann, a clearof the Fuguive Slave Act rendered it unsafe for
ness of vision, singleness of purpose, worthy of any
him to remain in the United States. Mr. Brown
forms; and throwing over all such a glow of heartforms; and throwing over all such a glow of heartforms; and throwing over all such a glow of heartwarmth, such an infinite tenderness of soul toward warmly greeted by the leading men in the Assembly. By M. de Tocqueville, the Mini ter for Foreign Affairs, and other public men. Le was received with marked attention. These things are worthy of note, because it is well to the current form. marked attention. These things are worthy of note, because it is well to take every occasion of pointing out the contrast of European and American feeling as to colored men. Mr. Brown tells a characteristic anecdote of this Paris meeting. One of his American fellow-passengers across the Atlantic, who, he says, 'would not have shaken hands with han on board with a pair of tongs,' seeing his position at the Paris meeting, came up, hat in hand, to began inboard with a pair of tongs,' seeing hisposition at the Paris meeting, came up, hat in hand, to beg an introduction to Vactor Hugo, Emile de Girandin, and other notables, who were in Mr. Brown's company. The manner in which Africans of intelligence and worth are received in Europe is the best practical project that can be made against the cruel prejudence of the project of the pr and on, grasping all the means that fell in her way, and rising past all her classes, and beyond all her cal protest that can be made against the cruel preju-teachers, until now she is acknowledged so scientific ices of American citizens.

The places seen by the author will have more inof the monthly Meteorlogical tables for the Smithterest for Transatlantic readers than for those to whom they are in this country familiar, his descriptions having been given first in letters to some friends of them.

gent stranger as to those whose names are distinguished. Out of many sketches, we select two or three which will afford an idea of his shrewdness of observations, and anywer of description. At Orford he was to themselves and others, and anniess, save which will afford an idea of his shrew doess of observations and power of description. At Oxford he metwith Dr. Pusey:—

'His personal appearance is any thing but that of one who is the leader of a growing and powerful party in the Curch. He is rather under the middle size, and is round-shouldered, or, rather, stoops. His profile is more striking than his front face, the nose being very large and prominent. As a matter of course, I expected to see a large nose, for all great men have them. He had a thoughtful and somewhat sullen brow. a firm and somewhat pensive month, a cheek pale, thin, and deeply furrowed. A monk fresh from the cloisers of Tintein Abbey, in its proudest days, could scarcely have made a more sactic and solemn appearances than did Dr. Pusey on this occasion. He is not apparently above forty-five, or at most fifty years of age, and his whole aspect renders him an admirable study for an artist. Dr. Pusey's style of preaching is cold and tame, and one looking at him would scarcely believe that such an apparently uninteresting man could cause such an account of the prescription.

The providest the many some strained the mone that the best to themselves and the bosones and the bosones and the bosones and the the pushes to themselves and there so each the best to send the man that the best to themselves and there so each the man that the best to themselves and there so each the man that the best to themselves and there so each which the time series and the bosones and the sones and the sone and the s

I saw a company of lunatics in the streets, find that a colored man was among the students at the other day, dressed in cocked hats, black velvet coats and breeches, yellow vests and yellow topped The sketch of Thomas Carlyle, and the estimate of his character and works, are good and just. Returning one day in an omnibus with a friend from the Crystal Palace, in 1851—

'I had scarcely taken my seat, when my friend, who was seated oppoint me, with looks and gestimated the control of t

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of his country. It was my good fortune to have him in the days of my boyhod, and his whole pearance is yet strongly impressed on my men pearance is yet strongly impressed on my memor. The portrait you have issued appears on each be at exact likeness, representing perfectly the expression well us the form and fen ures of the face. And sur SENATOR CASS, it is a lifelile representing of the great original. PRESIDENT FILLMORE my the work appears to me to have been administrated even ed and eminently worthy of the pathon. Says MARCHANT, the connect perhapsinter, and the pupil of Suart. Your print our mind is more remarkable than any other I havesure for presenting the adole individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignide type of air and manner, which all who ever say his confidence in marked characteristic of the illustrosum it commemorates.

it commemorates. For the great merits of this picture, we would give ery lover of Washington to the parasit itself, the at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the file ing Arcists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accepts

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliou, of New Neagle, Rothermel, and Lunbaun, of Publish, Chester Hardling, of Hoston; Cas. Freser, of the ton, S. C.; and to the adopted son at Washington, Cas. Freser, of the ton, S. C.; and to the adopted son at Vising Hon. Geo. W. P. Custus, biased an arist. SM MEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Moje Winfield Scott, Hon. Geo. M. Dalba, Hon. Winfield Scott, Hon. Geo. M. Dalba, Hon. Winfield Scott, Hon. Co., M. Dalba, Hon. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Line Bod, Lewis Cass., Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. Line Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Ll. D. JURISH Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Dara, Hon. McLean, Hon. Ruins Choate. SCHOLRS-Folsom, E-q., the well known Librarian of the ton Atheraeum, who says, I would rather at than any panned copy I have ever seen; Elle Whipple, R. chard Hildreth, Hon. Elw. Erent. D., Wm. H. Prescott, Ll. D., Washington B. Ralph W. Emerson, E-q., Prof. T. C. Usban, Headley, Frz Green Halle &, H. W. Long Wm. G. Imore Spiruns; and FROM EUROPE. Tallour!, T. B. Macanley, Sir Archabal disa. Mayor of Lundon, &c. & Sec. THE PRESSibn out the entire Union have, with one voice, page of the receiver of this samer be engraving. ARTISTS .- Marchant and Elliott, of New York

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